

WHEAT GROWERS
PLAN TO MERGE
AMERICAN POOLS

Linking of Nine Co-operatives Proposed at World Conference

BENEFITS IN CANADA
REVEALED IN PRICES

Winnipeg Reports 9-Cent Advantage Over Chicago Despite American Tariff

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 7 (Special)—A twofold movement toward closer union of co-operative grain marketing agencies has been a definite development of the International Wheat Pool Conference sessions here.

First there was a reaffirmation by the entire conference of "our faith in the principle of co-operative marketing," with the positive commitment that "economic justice for producers of agricultural commodities can be secured only through collective effort along co-operative lines." This position was taken in a resolution adopted unanimously.

Second, there was the prospect of a federation of the nine wheat pools now operating in the United States. Each of these, under the plan advanced, would retain its identity and would seek by intensive effort to extend materially its membership and operation. But there would be a unified policy and a central selling agency. This plan follows in important essentials the system in successful operation among Canadian pools.

Government might help. Evidence that administrative support at Washington might be obtained in the event this plan was worked out satisfactorily was furnished both by the frequent conferences of William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, with leaders of the nine pools and by statements in his formal address.

It was indicated also that encouragement of the plan of co-operative marketing, through further legislation and advance of necessary financial aid might be the Administration's future program of farm relief. Mr. Jardine, however, made it plain he was not authorized to speak for the Administration and could only use his influence in recommendations to Congress.

The nine pools in the United States have a combined membership of approximately 78,000, according to reports to the conference. The membership comprises about 5 per cent of the producers, compared with 16 to 20 per cent in the Canadian pools. Total wheat marketed through the United States pools last year was about 25,000,000 bushels, compared with more than 200,000,000 bushels handled by the Canadian pools.

The Indiana pool is among the largest in the United States. It includes also portions of Ohio and Illinois and has a membership of 19,000. It is known as the Central States Soft Wheat Growers' Association. The North Dakota-Montana pool has 21,000 members; Minnesota, 12,000; South Dakota, 5500; Texas, 4600.

Four state pools—Kansas, with 8000 members; Colorado, with 1500; Oklahoma, with 3000, and Nebraska, with 3200—operate through the Southwest Wheat Growers' Association, Kansas City, Mo., as a central selling agency.

These organizations form an excellent basis for the extension of co-operative marketing in the United States, Mr. Jardine said. The resolutions adopted by the conference recited that "marvelous advances have been made in recent years in agricultural co-operation, reducing the cost of distribution and

Italy Guarantees
Credits for Exports

Rome, May 6 (The Associated Press)—The Italian Cabinet yesterday approved a decree granting Government guarantees for long term credits to exporters of various important Italian products. The guaranty will cover 65 per cent of the credits extended by Italian firms to foreign buyers.

AIRCRAFT SHOW
DEPICTS GAINS
IN TRADE FIELDS

Peace-Time Purposes Far in Lead in Programs of American Industry

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Not in terms of millions of dollars worth of orders, nor in those of signed contracts, but in a wide prospective of prosperity resulting upon immeasurably increased international prestige, is the summary of achievement of the first all-American aircraft display.

Never before has the American aircraft industry held so successful an exhibition of its products and never before have the sponsors of such an exhibition in this country met with such wholehearted support and encouragement than that given the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce on this occasion.

The entire exhibition was characteristic of the remarkable state of development of modern aeronautics in civil and commercial uses. While a few of the exhibitors were companies engaged almost entirely in military and naval construction, by far the great majority of those who figured at Bolling Field were manufacturers of aircraft, engines, parts and equipment designed principally for civil and commercial uses.

Stability Is Goal Sought. It was very obvious to even the most lay observer that the American aircraft industry consists for the most part of a large group of manufacturers in the production of aircraft for purely civil peace-time purposes, and these aircraft have reached a state of development which warrants immediate adoption on the part of the public.

Technically, the display brought out the remarkable fact which modern aeronautical engineering has rendered possible. There was nothing startlingly new exhibited, but in most respects this can be taken as a highly satisfactory sign, for it may be regarded as indicative of the stability of the aeronautical development—a stability such as now exists in the automobile industry, that is not punctuated by outstanding and startling inventions which, in general, characterize the early growth of a new art.

Yet, viewed in a more scrutinizing manner, the show very clearly brought out the progress made in the refinement of details in the modern passenger-carrying and touring airplanes. Features which, only last year at the time of the annual 2000-mile airplane reliability tour, were just being thought of, have during the ensuing six months, been developed to the stage of being standard equipment on commercial aircraft. And, let it be pointed out, it is these fine points of development which are making flying popular among the general public today.

Improvements in Equipment. Mention may be made of engine starters, wheel brakes, foot warmers in cabin planes, etc. It was last August that the first airplane was equipped with wheel brakes for reducing the landing run upon alighting, and one firm is now actually specializing in nothing else but in the manufacture of a patent aircraft wheel brake, with self-contained mechanical friction brakes. These wheels, known as the Sauezde, are becoming standard equipment on the great majority of commercial aircraft.

To the careful observer, another point of interest was the absence of any propeller swinging on the wing aircraft prior to flight. The old but lingering method of cranking the propeller of an airplane to start up the engine is rapidly disappearing. It has never been an easy operation. It has always been a complicated one, necessitating the availability of at least two men to start up an airplane, and, lastly it has always been dangerous, for, in the event of a back-fire, the consequences might be most serious. Now, however, with the several different kinds of starters already on the market and standard equipment on many airplanes, the private airplane owner need have no fears of starting troubles.

New Type of Starter. At the display, an entirely new form of engine starter made its appearance. Made by the Detroit Air Appliance Corporation, this new starter is designed primarily for use with high-powered engines, in which the starting problem, owing to the high compression, is a complicated one.

The device is known as the high pressure injector starter and, while being of considerable complexity, in general operates upon the theory of starting rotation in the engine by means of an injected air pressure into the cylinder which is in position to start its power stroke. Upon releasing a valve, the pilot of the airplane is able to apply to the piston of cylinder an air pressure of 375 pounds.

At the same time carburetion commences and the engine fires. The starter is entirely automatic and is operated from the pilot's cockpit.

FRANCE WOULD
RAISE TARIFF
WALL HIGHER

Stern Fight Is Believed to Await Government on Proposed Measure

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 7.—While the economic conference is proceeding at Geneva, France is preparing to build a higher tariff wall. But a vigorous protest is being raised against protectionism, and it is probable that a stern fight awaits the Government on this measure. A commission has completed its study of the new system and it is announced that it will be placed first on the parliamentary agenda.

Simultaneously French associations of consumers and commercial bodies are pointing out the danger of the proposed policy. It is felt that the effect will be to increase appreciably the cost of living. The mass of the people are thus directly touched. Manufacturers and exporters see the likelihood of reprisals, and the farmers believe their interests will suffer. Abroad protests are raised, for it is acknowledged that the object of the bill is to make certain importations impossible. In some categories virtual prohibition is suggested. The commercial relations between France and other countries will unquestionably be considerably disturbed. Yet the Government feels that it is necessary to revise schedules based on a law 35 years old.

Doubtless the present basis of the tariff is rendered obsolete by the development of French industry and the classification requires overhauling. But it is wondered whether stability has been sufficiently attained either in France, or "customer" countries, to permit a decision on the precise amount of protection required or desirable.

In any event an outcry is heard and protection is largely unfavorable. Quotidian practices that new tariffs are applied living will be 25 per cent dearer, which means an increase in salaries and a larger budgetary expenditure with more taxation and general economic depression. It is pointed out that French protectionism cannot be maintained without a real struggle. It has become an important issue in French politics.

PARIS AND AMSTERDAM
HAVE DE LUXE SERVICE

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Holland

THE HAGUE, May 7.—The inauguration of the de luxe Pullman Northern Star train service between Paris and Amsterdam was the occasion of a big demonstration of French-Belgian-Dutch amity, with banquets at Paris, Brussels, and Amsterdam. The Northern Star has the same standard as the famous Golden Arrow service between Paris and London, being one of the most beautiful trains in Europe. The time between Paris and Amsterdam is shortened by two hours. From May 15 the Northern Star will run daily in both directions.

PRINCETON ROWS TECH

The first race of the Princeton University of Massachusetts Institute of Technology dual crew regatta on the Charles River starts at 10 o'clock this afternoon with the 150-pound eights. The second race will be the first freshman crews at 3:30, and at 6 o'clock the varsity eights meet. The last two races will be over the mile and a quarter distance, with Princeton rowing in No. 1 lane (the Cambridge side) in all three.

JAILED FOR ELECTION FRAUD

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 7.—Jail sentences for four election officials have resulted from the first prosecution by Charles C. Case as special prosecutor for the Chicago Bar Association in its investigation of alleged frauds in the November election.

Historic Cabin Will Go Back
to Spot Where French Built It

Structure of Squared Logs, Now in Chicago, Was Fort, Courthouse and School Under Three Flags

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—Illinois' oldest government building, a small cabin of walnut logs built by subjects of Louis XV of France, is soon to return to its original site at Cahokia, after spending more than 20 years in this city.

Return of the historic cabin, which served successive generations as fort, court house and public school, passing under three flags, is planned as a feature of the George Rogers Clark Sesquicentennial celebration, to be observed in July, 1928. The Chicago Historical Society, which helped bring the court house to Jackson Park a score of years ago, is giving its support to the plan to restore the cabin to its first home where a few old buildings, almost as venerable as itself, still wait to receive it.

With the court house, an old church and the Jarrod house as a nucleus, all of them built about two centuries ago, the frontier town may be restored for the benefit of present-day students of pioneer history, said Otto L. Schmidt, president of the Illinois State Historical Society. The sesquicentennial committee is considering such a project, he said. A park of

Wellesley May Day Festivities
Opened by Hoop Race of Seniors

MISS MARY E. NEAL
Evanston (Ill.) Girl, Who Was First at the Chapel Steps in the Annual Hoop Race, Celebrated at Wellesley, the Opening Event of the Annual May Day Celebration.

In Caps and Gowns, They Race Down Tower Court
Hill to Chapel Steps Where Service Is Held
—Evanston (Illinois) Girl Wins

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 7 (Special)—Wellesley College started its May Day celebration this morning at 7 o'clock when the senior class in caps and gowns raced down Tower Court Hill to the chapel in the traditional hoop race. After many collisions with laughing classmates, Miss Mary Neal 27 of Evanston, Ill., reached the chapel steps first and was awarded a huge bouquet.

The seniors then formed two long lines from the chapel door and, beating time on their hoops, sang their class marching song over and over as the three lower classes, dressed in white, filed into the chapel. After the service led by Dean Tuttle, classes were held as usual.

This afternoon on Tower Court Green the true May Day celebration began. Students dressed as little children wandered about while members of the faculty and guests took their places on the hill. The pageant told the story of a Japanese princess who had to choose a husband from the band of suitors who came with their troops of dancers to win her hand. French, Russian, and English peasants danced in contrast to the Oriental dances. Her choice at length fell upon an English prince and she joined with him in the May Pole dance.

Miss Thankful Cornwall, Short Hills, N. J., took the part of the princess while Miss Mildred Kenyon, Orange, N. J., was the English prince. Miss Katherine Graves, Concord, N. H., president of the senior class, was the magician. The Japanese ladies in waiting were: Miss Marion Hackenbush, Buffalo; Miss Margaret Trotter, Cincinnati; and Miss Natalie Burgett, New York. Oriental dancers were Miss Doris Martin, Woodbridge, N. J.; Miss Dorothy Wood, Plainville, Mass.; Miss Katherine Gunn, Kent, Conn.; Miss Nadine Frazier, Philadelphia; and Miss Ruth Clair, Nashua, N. H.

The French folk dancers were: Miss Caroline Lewis, Clinton, Mass.; Miss Marian Nelson, Mt. Vernon, O.; Miss Marie Townsend, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Louise Schmidt, McKeesport, Pa.; Miss Elizabeth Cousser, Brooklyn; and Miss Eleanor Hubbard, Toledo, O. Around the Maypole danced Miss Mary Multer, Birmingham, N. Y.; Miss Audrey Schwartz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Jane Murray, Waverly, N. Y.; Miss Eleanor Hubbard, Miss Elizabeth Cousser, Miss Caroline Lewis, Miss Marian Nelson.

BOLIVIAN CAPITAL
UNDER MARTIAL LAW

LA PAS, Bolivia, May 7 (AP)—This city was under martial law today, the Cabinet having decided on this step because of a riot late Thursday night, in which two persons were killed and 40 wounded.

A manifestation by 2000 students before a newspaper office precipitated the riot. After declaring a strike in support of the professors of the national faculty in their demands for salaries due them for the last three months, the students stoned the newspaper building and the riot ensued. When the Cabinet met yesterday the professors were promised payment of the salaries due them. The chief police was replaced by Gabriel Gonzalez, the newspaper La Razon was suspended for several days, and five men, including Claudio Sanjines, chief of the Liberal Party, and Gustavo Carlos Otero, managing editor of La Razon, were ordered deported.

Grammar
for GrownUps

May one never escape the imposed tasks of childhood? While the process of growing up does seem to root us in a good deal of school-imposed knowledge, that couldn't be true of grammar, could it? At least that was what one grown-up thought—but was he right? Look in

The
Christian Science
Monitor
MONDAY
Editorial Page

BILLION ASKED
OF GOVERNMENT
TO STOP FLOODS

National Conference on Prevention Approves Ten-Year Program

PEORIA, Ill., May 7 (Special)—Expenditure of \$1,000,000,000 in the next 10 years for permanent flood prevention work by the United States Government was the appeal made by William E. Hull, Peoria, member of the National House of Representatives, before the Federal flood control conference here. The conference was called by Frank R. Reid, Aurora, Ill., chairman of the House Committee on Flood Control. Mr. Hull declared the United States is strong enough and rich enough to appropriate \$100,000,000 a year for flood relief and his suggestion met with unanimous approval of the federal and state officials, engineers and persons from many other walks of life present. Anything less than this amount would be false economy, it was declared. Mr. Hull advocated this expenditure as a national policy rather than a sectional measure.

Extra Session Not Demanded. The meeting was referred to as probably the most important flood prevention conference ever assembled in the mid-west. While a few present thought Congress should be called in extra session to act on the emergency existing in the Mississippi and other valleys, this did not appear to be the general opinion.

David Kinley, president of University of Illinois, declared the present problem confronting the Mississippi and other river valleys to be one of an economic and engineering nature. He advised that the problem of irrigation, water power, waterways, flood control, fish life, and sanitation be considered as a unit.

M. G. Barnes, chief engineer of the Illinois State Division of Waterways, declared that the only known solution of flood problems is to be found in storage reservoirs, restraining dams, or by breaking levees.

Problems Just Beginning. The problems of the flooded areas are just beginning, according to Lachlan MacLachlan, secretary of the Mississippi Valley Association, who has just returned from the South. He said those affected will be in need of houses, furniture, live stock, feed, seed and other necessities of life.

It was the opinion of many speakers that the present condition of the Mississippi River is not due basically to especially heavy rainfall but rather to the fact that there are so many levees and that water now reaches its principal stream much quicker than it did 10 or 20 years ago, and has no "safety-valve" outlets.

Among those attending the conference were Sam Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; A. M. Bushwell, head of the Illinois Natural History Survey; and F. L. Thompson, vice-president of the Illinois Central Railroad.

TOWN OF 8000 PERSONS
PASSED THROUGH APRIL
WITHOUT CASE IN COURT

PLAINFIELD, Conn., May 7 (AP)—The 8000 inhabitants of the town of Plainfield believe they established a record when they went through the month of April without causing the calling of a single case in the town court for any reason, or the assessment of a single fee against the town by any of the nine constables or police officers paid by fee for arrests.

Plans for organizing the corporation, outlined to Treasury officials by Joseph T. Robinson (D), Senator from Arkansas, and bankers of that State, contemplated that the corporation would be capitalized at \$1,000,000, with loans from the intermediate banks on the basis of three times the paid-in capital.

The credit corporation will be set up in Little Rock, drawing advances from the St. Louis Intermediate Credit Bank. It will make loans direct to farmers in flood areas gradually as the season advances. In approving the plan, Mr. Mellon gave assurances to the people of Arkansas that they "will receive wholehearted co-operation on the part of the Federal Farm Loan Board." He added that intermediate banks are in a position to make advances to state and national banks "on paper representing advances for agricultural purposes and are prepared to receive applications in connection with such business."

Indication that assistance to similar credit corporations will mark the course of Government participation in financial rehabilitation was given at the White House, where it was said President Coolidge was awaiting with interest the forthcoming conference of Southern bankers with Treasury officials.

The President was represented as believing that the immediate concern of the Government was relief of the refugees, with flood control measures left to later consideration. When he receives a report from Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, now in the flood region, he may appoint a point of civilian engineers to help work out control means, and may suggest participation by congressional committees which will draft the necessary legislation.

Mr. Coolidge feels that power development and navigation are strongly linked with flood control along the Mississippi, and he desires that the problem be studied from every angle. Control of head waters

Banks to Take Over
Suzuki Obligations

Tokyo, May 7 (The Associated Press)—A tentative agreement has been reached under which the Mitsui Bank, the Mitsubishi Bank and two other companies will take over Suzuki & Co.'s obligations to the Java Sugar Trust for orders valued approximately at 150,000,000 yen (\$75,000,000), thereby helping to maintain the present price of sugar on the Java market. The Sugar Trust has not yet replied to the proposal, but it is expected to consent. Suzuki & Co., a great exporting and importing house, recently suspended payment.

SCHOOLS TO AID
TRADE RESEARCH
ON WIDER SCALE

Harvard Collegiate Sessions Emphasize Importance of Widened Investigations

Expansion of co-operative research between industry and college that will yield definite contributions alike to the profession of business and to the profession of teaching business was urged before the meeting of the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business at Harvard today.

The need of manning these research bureaus with competent investigators, rather than "academic putters who are poor teachers," to use the phrase of one college head, and of delving into original fields of business study was repeatedly emphasized.

One obstacle which in the opinion of J. H. Willis of the University of Pennsylvania, whose paper was read by his colleague, Prof. W. E. Fisher, is that certain businesses withhold their co-operation from such research as they believe might bring criticism upon their practices.

Leading Schools Represented. This morning's meeting brought to focus the three-day conference of the directors of the leading business schools of the United States during all of which particular stress has been laid upon the growing necessity of equipping business students with a greater appreciation of the social considerations in business.

Prof. George W. Dowdle of Stanford University was elected president of the association to succeed Wallace B. Donham, dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

John Madden, dean of the New York University School of Commerce, was elected vice-president; and William A. Rawles of Indiana University continues as secretary.

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 3)

GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL AID
ASSURED FLOOD ZONE FARMERS

Proposed Establishment of Crop Credit Corporation Indorsed by Secretary Mellon

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—Proposed establishment of an agricultural credit corporation by Arkansas bankers and business men for agricultural rehabilitation in the flood area has been indorsed by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, who gave assurances that advances would be made to the corporation by the intermediate credit banks.

Plans for organizing the corporation, outlined to Treasury officials by Joseph T. Robinson (D), Senator from Arkansas, and bankers of that State, contemplated that the corporation would be capitalized at \$1,000,000, with loans from the intermediate banks on the basis of three times the paid-in capital.

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Mr. Coolidge feels that power development and navigation are strongly linked with flood control along the Mississippi, and he desires that the problem be studied from every angle. Control of head waters

AMERICANS SEE
REVISED DAWES
PLAN IN FUTURE

Economic and Financial Men Stress Point Plan Is Not Final Solution

GERMANY LOYALLY
MEETS OBLIGATIONS

Difficulties Expected to Arise in 1928-1929—Barriers to Payments Enumerated

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON, May 7.—Revelations in Washington during the past few days brought clearly to light that revision of the Dawes plan will soon become the foremost issue in international politics. Two outstanding American financial and economic authorities identified themselves with this view. Both voiced it before sessions of the United States Chamber of Commerce. One of them was Thomas W. Lamont, who is in practical charge of the "foreign relations" of J. P. Morgan & Company, the principal American international banking firm. The other was Stierrett of Price, Waterhouse & Company of New York, leading public accountants, who was recently the American member of the transfer committee under the Dawes Plan. Both Mr. Lamont and Mr. Stierrett, in discussing the German reparations system, stressed the fact that the Dawes plan has never been regarded as "a final solution of the reparations problem."

"Many economists have of late," said Mr. Lamont, "been raising the question whether, when Germany's maximum payments under the Dawes plan begin to fall due in 1929, she will be able to make the necessary transfer to meet them; and if not what will be the solution of the situation. It put the question of the reparations outside of politics and furnished a bridge for the Allies and the Central Powers to cross over the great gulf that had been fixed by the continued and ever-increasing dissonance over the problem of reparations."

One obstacle which in the opinion of J. H. Willis of the University of Pennsylvania, whose paper was read by his colleague, Prof. W. E. Fisher, is that certain businesses withhold their co-operation from such research as they believe might bring criticism upon their practices.

Until, however, Germany's ultimate liability has been determined, the economists maintain that the reparations problem will not have been finally solved. As the time approaches when heavier payments become due from Germany to the Allies, the question may come up in some form. For the moment, the American investor will be satisfied to continue his loanings on a heavy scale to Europe, only when he can feel that the whole question of inter-allied and inter-governmental loans, including the reparations due from Germany, has been settled equably and permanently.

Mr. Stierrett, speaking from his inside knowledge of the practical workings of the Dawes plan, made these significant observations:

"Some authorities are convinced the Dawes Plan must break down. Others are no less certain that Germany's reparations will be successfully transferred. Both groups cannot be right. Perhaps some misapprehensions enter into the calculations of each of them. If the Dawes Plan was a final, right thing like a mortgage, there would be no question of concern. The plan, however, is not an inflexible piece of mechanism fastened on the back of the German Government. It must be remembered that the annuities fixed by the experts committee had to be determined at a time when financial and economic conditions in Europe, and particularly in Germany, were much befogged."

Situation Calls for Patience. "The committee had to make its forecasts under these difficult conditions and to make these forecasts for a period of several years. Without yielding up our admiration of what they accomplished, it would not be surprising if it should be found experimentally that some degree of error crept into their forecasts. They recognized that possibility themselves and like wise men they took care to guard against unhappy results in such an event."

Mr. Stierrett concluded as follows: "Events are moving. The will to agree is growing, and it is not unreasonable to hope that it will not be long until the final and comprehensive agreement foreseen by the experts committee will become a reality. The questions yet to be settled are delicate and of a nature easily provocative of quarrels, but the problems can be settled in a friendly way, to approach the right spirit. The situation at present calls for patience and an effort to understand. In particular there should be everywhere a restraint upon criticism."

Payments to Creditors. Germany has loyalty and fully, to date, lived up to her financial obligations under the Dawes Plan. In the year 1924-25, she paid her creditors 1,000,000,000 gold marks; in 1925-26, 1,230,000,000 gold marks; in 1926-27, 1,500,000,000 gold marks; and in the repatriation year now current, 1927-28, there is every indication she will account fully for the required payment of 1,750,000,000 gold marks.

But there is fair unanimity of opinion, both in Germany itself and

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among her creditors, that when she is called upon in the first so-called "standard year," 1928-29, to account annually for an indefinite number of years for the sum of 2,500,000,000 marks, Germany will face almost insurmountable economic difficulties. She will have to raise one-half of the maximum total through her budget, and find the rest out of transport tax, interest and amortization on the German industrial debentures and interest and amortization on the German State Railways bonds.

Two authoritative German views as to the reparations future have recently been given to the world. One emanates from Heinrich Koehler, German Finance Minister, who, in his budget speech before the Reichstag a few weeks ago, openly expressed his misgivings in regard to Germany's future reparation capacity.

High Tariff Walls

Since the German Finance Minister used these words, Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former German Colonial Secretary and Minister of Finance, has contributed to an American magazine some frank forecasts of Germany's further "capacity to pay." Dr. Dernburg is unmistakably pessimistic on this score. He cordially agreed with S. Parker Gilbert, the American agent general for reparations, that "at the proper time it will be possible to work out a more general and final settlement that will do justice to the interest of all concerned."

Dr. Dernburg calls attention to "the grotesque situation in which the outside world demands payments from Germany of huge amounts, while the only way in which the payments can be made is being deliberately blocked." The barriers to which Dr. Dernburg refers are high tariff walls and duties imposed on goods, "which are specialties of Germany." He mentions the putting up of harsh immigration bars, such as now exist in the United States and Australia, as another handicap to the solution of Germany's surplus population problem.

RUNRUNNER FORFEITED

OTTAWA, May 7 (AP)—The customs seizure of the American schooner Seal on April 28, 1926, at Jordan, N. S., within the three-mile limit carrying liquor valued at \$30,000, was upheld by Judge Audette of the Exchequer Court of Canada. The vessel and cargo are declared forfeited to the crown. The same judgment was returned against the British schooner St. Clair Theriault taken at the same time with a \$100,000 cargo of liquor aboard.

Week-End Pops Programs

Overture to "Egmont"....Beethoven
Three Dances from "Otelio"....Verdi
Overture to "William Tell"....Rossini
"A Sagra"....Tone Poem....Sibelius
Moment Musical....Schubert
Gopak from "The Fairies"....Moussorgsky
Suite from "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg"....Wagner
Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana"....Mascagni
"Dance of the Valse"....Catalan
Ride of the Valkyries from "The Valkyrie"....Wagner
SUNDAY NIGHT
WAGNER PROGRAM
"The Mastersingers of Nuremberg"....Wagner
Suite from Act III
"Siegfried"....Forest Murmurs
"The Flying Dutchman"....Overture
"Tristan and Isolde"....Prelude and Love-Death
"The Valkyrie"....Ride of the Valkyries
"Lohengrin"....Prelude
"Tannhauser"....Overture

BRITISH EMPIRE EMERGES FROM WAR UNIFIED

Winston Churchill Makes Chief Speech at Primrose League Annual Meeting

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax
LONDON, May 7.—Ten thousand Conservatives gave a great ovation to the Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin at the Albert Hall yesterday afternoon at the fortieth anniversary of the Primrose League. The Prime Minister, in a brief speech paid a tribute to Winston Churchill as "a tribute to the power of the British Empire and the power of the British people."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer who was the chief speaker told of the perils confronting Great Britain in the present hour, and referring to the Reform Trade Union Bill declared: "We have set our hands to the plow and we will plow the furrow to the end." He praised Mr. Baldwin's loyalty to the conception of Tory democracy which the Earl of Beaconsfield developed and Lord Randolph Churchill popularized. "Much has happened in the course of 40 years," he continued, "we have seen in the terrible periods through which we have lived and from which we have nearly emerged, nearly all the great empires of the world shattered to pieces."

Strengthened and Consolidated

"But the British Empire is founded on the principle of freedom, both in great matters and small, both in relation of its powerful component states and to the rights of its individual citizens—the British Empire has not only survived the fiercest storms that have ever beaten on the globe, but it has survived them, strengthened, unified, and consolidated, and it is more renowned than ever before in history."

"Do not let us boast, but neither let us be ignorant of the causes which have led to the rise of Great Britain. A natural, instinctive hatred of tyranny and force—autocratic, theocratic, plutocratic, or bureaucratic, all forms are equally odious—a natural, instinctive hatred of tyranny is the general characteristic of the British people. It has been the main cause alike in building the British Empire and its preservation. It remains today the surest guarantee, the proudest hope of its expanding future."

A New Challenge

"Well, how do we stand today? The British Empire has come through a great convulsion and stands a surer and more solid nation to the external world than at any time in its history. But the freedom which gave it this strength has also had to face a new challenge. It is having every year to face that new challenge in a more menacing form. It is a very serious challenge."

"The rise of the Socialist movement at home and abroad strikes at the principles of individual and national liberty from a new direction and in a new and peculiarly dangerous manner. The Socialist movement strikes at freedom in two quite different ways. Socialism is the antithesis of freedom. If the Socialists gain power in any country, they trample down by brutal methods, or by actual terrorism all other movements but their own. They prohibit

the expression of all opinions but their own, they discipline their own followers into the strictest and most rigid obedience, and armed with the power of their followers they then proceed to drag the general public.

Rights of Citizens

"That is the new danger, to which freedom is exposed and it is the kind of warfare which for a long time past has been set in motion against the British people. In this issue you will find I think, a struggle in which, in one form or another we shall occupy probably the remainder of our lives. To preserve the rights of the citizens and the individual citizen, to preserve the broad interplay of the commonwealth and the unity of the British Empire against a Socialist attack must become for all of us henceforward the main, common purpose of political action and public life. . . . Even more hateful is the constitutional aspect of the controversy. A rival power has been seeking to push itself within the nation, a power which challenges democratic, representative institutions; a power which is organizing itself to coerce governments and parliaments other than by constitutional process."

Different Set of Loyalties

"It is a power which is using not the recognized political machinery of the state, but seeking to use an industrial weapon for political purposes; a power which demands a different set of loyalties from those which are due to the state; a power which has its own diplomacy and foreign policy; a power which communicates with foreign people through and by its own agents; a power setting itself up as a judge on all great issues of peace and war and claiming even to have the civil servants specially affiliated, in order that at some critical moment the action of a lawful government may be paralyzed and the state subverted."

"This amazing process has gone far enough. The time has come when new declarations must be made up on the fundamental principles of the constitution, when new declarations must be made in order that parliamentary government, the foundation of British freedom, and British freedom, the foundation of Great Britain's fame may not perish in the land of its birth."

FRENCH ARTIST'S WORKS FETCH BIG PRICES

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax
LONDON, May 7.—Pictures by eighteenth century French artists sold at Christie's fetched big prices. Francois Drouais' portrait of two children dated 1761 fell to Mr. Poupes for \$5000 guineas. Jan Fragonard's "Cupid" from the late Sir Anthony de Rothschild's collection brought \$4000 guineas.

Jean Greuze's "Les Seveuses" fetched 1900 guineas. Francois Boucher's "Love and Messenger" 1800 guineas. Rubens' "Mars" 1900 guineas. Teniers' "Prodigal Son" 1700 guineas.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; somewhat colder Sunday; moderate northwest and west winds.
Southern New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; colder in eastern Massachusetts coast Sunday; moderate northwest and north winds.
Northern New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; probably frost in the north section tonight; moderate northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(1 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany.....56 Memphis.....68
Atlantic City.....58 Montreal.....68
Boston.....58 Nantucket.....62
Buffalo.....52 New Orleans.....76
Albany.....54 New York.....58
Charleston.....58 Philadelphia.....58
Chicago.....50 Pittsburgh.....56
Denver.....52 Portland.....50
Des Moines.....54 St. Paul.....46
Eastport.....48 St. Francisco.....52
St. Louis.....58 St. Louis.....58
Hatteras.....42 St. Paul.....46
Helen.....42 Seattle.....44
Jacksonville.....42 Tampa.....56
Kansas City.....58 Washington.....60
Los Angeles.....52

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 5:15 p. m.; Sunday, 5:27 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 3:30 p. m.

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RUSSIA OFFERS OLIVE BRANCH

Delegate at Economic Conference Asks for Capitalist Co-operation

GENEVA, May 7 (AP)—Soviet Russia today officially offered the olive branch of peaceful economic collaboration to the capitalist countries.

Addressing the International Economic Conference, Gregoire Sokolnikoff said the Soviet Union would welcome industrial agreements with foreign countries and capitalists, and that there was no reason why the world could not have peaceful competition between the two economic systems represented by the Soviet and the other countries.

Scores of delegates left their benches and grouped themselves about the rostrum better to hear the address. At its conclusion Mr. Sokolnikoff was loudly applauded. The Soviet delegate repudiated as ridiculous the accusation that the Moscow Government was imperialistically Red. The Soviet placed no higher than the general peace, and was convinced that if co-operation was achieved with the capitalist nations it would help maintain world peace. He emphasized that the Soviets were ready to give concessions to foreigners.

State Monopoly of Industry

Arguing that the Soviet state monopoly of industry will benefit foreign commerce by increasing Russia's productive powers, Mr. Sokolnikoff declared the constantly improving economic situation has entirely justified the Soviet doctrine and disproved the prediction of some foreigners that the Soviet Government was certain to collapse unless it submitted itself to the control of international capitalists. The problems of farmers, including American farmers, received the attention of the international economic conference yesterday when President de Michels of the International Institute of Agriculture, deploring the fact that countries farmers were receiving less for their products than before the war.

M. de Michels warned the conference that if the farmers "ultimately learn the trick of producing as little as possible at the highest price it would cause a calamity compared with which the present situation is an El Dorado."

Inter-Allied Debts

In the course of a reference to the question of inter-allied debts, W. T. Layton, English economist, urged the American delegation at the conference to make clear the rôle that the United States probably would play in world commerce during the next decade.

Henry M. Robinson, head of the American delegation, after delivering an address, in which he outlined economic conditions in the United States, departed for his text to refer to the question of rubber. He took up a statement by Sir Max Muspratt, British delegate, that the British restrictions on the output of rubber did not constitute discrimination in favor of Great Britain. Mr. Robinson said that he wondered whether the fact that more than 75 per cent of the rubber output was consumed in a nonproducing country (the United States), while the country controlling the restrictions consumed only 7 per cent of the total supply, "might not be looked upon as a discrimination."

Rubber Trade Watching Controversy at Geneva

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax
LONDON, May 7.—The rubber trade is watching the controversy which has arisen at the Geneva economic conference over the British policy in controlling plantation output.

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NORTHERN ARMY TAKES ANKING

Yangchow Is Captured by Chiang Kai-shek—Borodin Ridicules Hankow Threat

LONDON, May 7 (AP)—Northern Chinese troops have captured Anking, in Anhwei province, about 100 miles up the Yangtze from Nanking, and General Chiang Kai-shek, the Moderate Nationalist (southern) commander, has captured Yangchow, on the north bank of the Yangtze, east of Nanking, say advices of the Exchange Telegraph from Hong Kong. It is also reported in these advices that in anticipation of its occupation by troops of the northern commander, Gen. Sun Chuan-fang, Chinkiang has been evacuated. Twenty thousand southerners are said to be concentrated on Golden Island and as far west as a point opposite Shikherwei.

Blockade Fails

Michael Borodin, adviser to the Chinese Nationalist Government at Hankow, in an interview with the correspondent of the Daily Express, declared that a blockade of Hankow, as has been rumored, could have no effect whatever. "These threats do not perturb us," he said, "We have an abundance of food all around us. We laugh at the presence of the international junkyard in the river, as we do at the forest of foreign bayonets at Shanghai, which will rot with rust before it makes the slightest impression on the great movement which this Government leads."

"Tell them it is no use, because there are powers needing trade who will break the blockade. They are negotiating with us at this moment and will bring us anything and everything for which we are willing and able to pay—rifles, bombs, machine guns, artillery and all paraphernalia of war."

Relations With Hankow

The correspondent says that, despite statements to the contrary, Borodin, who is a Russian, is "virtual dictator of Southern China." He is quoted as making a sharp attack on Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, leader of the moderate Nationalists with headquarters at Nanking, denouncing him as a "renegade and rebel, who, before the lapse of many months will go the way of all traitors to just and triumphant causes."

Relief Plans Turn to Need for Seed and Feed Supply

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Seed and feed requirements will have to be financed by relief agencies for probably 1,000,000 acres in the Mississippi Valley. If the land is to be planted, C. W. Warburton, director of extension in the Department of Agriculture, has reported to the Red Cross.

LIQUOR EXPORTS TO AMERICA

WINDSOR, Ont., May 7 (AP)—About \$15,000,000 out of a total of \$17,000,000 worth of liquor exported from Windsor and outposts in one year went to the United States, A. E. Nash, auditor for the Royal Customs Commission testified at a commission hearing today.

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TEACHERS HELP REVISE COURSES

Democratic Plan Proves a Vital Aid to Schools, Conference Reports

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 7.—By calling teachers out of their classrooms to become curriculum-makers for the system, school authorities are proving that democratic methods in education are successful, speakers from three large cities reported at the Mid-West Conference on Supervision here.

Hundreds of teachers have been released from teaching duties for limited periods in Denver, St. Louis and Chicago to give all their time to revising their city's course of study, speakers reported. The result, they agreed, was seen not only in an improved course, but in raising the morale of the teaching staff by the teachers' participation in the management of the schools.

Instructors Show Skill
Denver, which has been working continuously at the task of making an up-to-date curriculum for about five years, places major emphasis on

teacher participation, said A. L. Threlkeld, deputy superintendent of schools.
"We are opposed to the position that the classroom teacher is to have a few recipes in her hand, given her by experts at the top, to dispense in a mechanical way," he said. "We feel that she should be a highly intelligent practitioner of education. To be one she must participate in the revision."

Research workers in education from universities invited to assist Denver at first expressed doubts as to the ability of teachers to do work of this type, but one expert admitted that he changed his point of view after seeing the skill of the classroom teachers at their task.

Find Participation Essential
In St. Louis, 441 teachers were released from teaching duties to spend from 5 to 20 weeks on co-operative revision, said Walter H. Cooch, director of curriculum for that city. Broadened horizons, awakened enthusiasm, new friendships and understanding grew out of the experience, he said. "Not who's right, but what's true," was a sentiment adopted as a motto by the workers.
Chicago, too, is finding teacher participation essential, said William J. Bogan, assistant superintendent of schools. "Unless teachers have a voice in the revision, it is not effective," he testified. "One-man courses of study are often urged, but autocracy is not justified in a curriculum made for a democracy."

BRITISH COLONIES TO HOLD CONFERENCE

Delegates From All Parts of the World to Attend

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via

Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, May 7.—A conference will meet at the Colonial Office here on Tuesday when representatives of 21 British Crown colonies, protectorates and mandated territories discuss mutual interests. Native questions in Africa, including the relations between the British and the interchanges of labor is concerned are to be bulk largely in the parleys.

The problem of preventing a slavery trust will come up, together

with that of native reserves, also the demand by the white settlers in Kenya to control that vast country. Representatives attend from Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, Cyprus, Palestine, Ceylon, Seychelles, the Malay States, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Fiji, Bermuda, Barbados, British Honduras, Trinidad and British Guiana.

CHICAGO TO AID TRAFFIC

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 7.—Officials here are studying Chicago's traffic situation with a view to designating certain thoroughfares as one-way streets and to establish other changes authorized in the new traffic ordinance the result of a study of conditions here by Dr. Miller McClintock, Harvard University's traffic expert.

Mexican Children's 'Nickel a Week' Fund to Open Libraries in 3000 Rural Schools

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)—Although it isn't down in the account books in just that manner, the balance sheet of the Mexican National Scholastic Fund of Savings and Loans might very well read somewhat as follows:

Item 100,000 school children
Item A nickel a week
Item 50,000 pesos
Item 3000 libraries opened
Item Advancement of education
For that is substantially what the National Scholastic Fund of Savings and Loans is accomplishing. Begun some time ago in schools throughout the Republic, with a program calling on each child to save "a nickel a week," this fund, under the direction of the Secretariat of Public Educa-

tion, has attained the very respectable sum of almost 150,000 pesos (approximately \$75,000 in United States currency), with 100,000 school children contributing.
With the money thus collected, loans are made to various institutions and individuals, while the children draw a certain interest on the amount each has deposited. The latest plan of putting the funds to work, as approved by the Secretariat of Public Education, provides that 50,000 pesos shall be laid aside from the fund to be distributed equally among the 3000 rural schools of Mexico.

Each rural school will thus obtain more than 15 pesos, and with this sum the teachers will establish a small library. The money is to be paid back, with a small interest, within three months after receipt, and the contributors to the fund are to receive this interest.

Under the estimate of the secretariat 15 pesos will suffice for the purchase of the "minimum library type for rural teachers." It is hoped that the greater number of the rural schools will take advantage of this offer, thus establishing the nucleus for 3000 school libraries in Mexico. Preliminary plans for putting the project into operation have already been outlined.

MORE ENTER HIGH SCHOOLS

SALT LAKE CITY (Special Correspondence)—Statistical surveys of school population in Utah just completed by the state superintendent of public instruction show an increasing number of students entering high school.

SUIT AGAINST FORD CO. SETTLED OUT OF COURT

DETROIT, May 7 (AP)—Settlement out of court of law suits involving \$2,000,000 brought by John M. Blair, contractor, against the Ford Motor Company, is announced by Edward N. Barnard, counsel for Mr. Blair. Terms of the settlement were not made public.

The suits involved seven contracts covering construction work, payment upon which, Mr. Blair alleged, had been refused by the Ford Company after the work had been completed.

CHICAGO JEWELERS ORGANIZE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—For benefit of the trade and public, 250 retail jewelers here have organized the Greater Chicago Retail Jewelers Association.

Some "Adjourned" Politics

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, May 7

TWO episodes, both occurring on the same day and both closely associated with the President, are regarded by observers as of great significance in Republican presidential politics. Conviction is widespread that the only inference possible is that President Coolidge plans to be a candidate to succeed himself.

The first event was a White House breakfast. At this gathering were four Cabinet officers: House and Senate leaders and C. Bascom Sless, former secretary to the President and the most powerful Republican leader in the South. Those present were: Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; Frank E. Kellogg, Secretary of State; Hilbert Work, Secretary of the Interior; Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy; Charles Curtis, Senator from Kansas, Senate floor leader; William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho; William M. Butler of Massachusetts, chairman of the National Republican Committee; Nicholas Longworth, Representative from Ohio, Speaker of the House; Bertrand H. Snell, Representative from New York, chairman of the House Rules Committee; Allen T. Trevelyan, Representative from Massachusetts.

According to information from participants in the gathering, President Coolidge, after the breakfast, turned to Mr. Butler and suggested that he speak of party affairs as he had found them in the cross-country tour from which he had just returned. Mr. Butler then realized that he had found economic conditions in a most prosperous state and that satisfaction with the Administration was widespread. This state of affairs was confirmed by Mr. Work, who had just returned from a western journey. President Coolidge, as is his custom, made no comment as to his reaction to the pleasant news, but was declared to have indicated that he was much pleased.

Later in the day, at a press conference at the White House, the conviction of those who had attended the breakfast gathering that the President had made up his mind to stand for re-election was strongly confirmed. The newspapersmen were satisfied that President Coolidge was willing to have the inference drawn that the people of the United States desired to have him continue in the White House for four years more after 1928 and that he had no objection to doing so. It was said, further, that the press reports on what Mr. Butler had informed the breakfast gathering concerning the state of the country and its cordial attitude toward the Administration were recognized by the White House as correct. The only thing that was a dent cared to add was that it was a very pleasant country through which the Republican national chairman had traveled and that he had found it prosperous and the people generally satisfied with the Government in Washington.

Unless a sufficiently strong candidate can be found there is likelihood that the independents of both parties who engineered the La Follette-Wheeler presidential ticket in 1924 will renew their campaign in 1928. Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, who succeeded his father to his seat in the Senate, and in 1924 was personal manager for him in the presidential campaign, has at present no plans or knowledge of plans which would revive the third party movement. As far as he is concerned he is primarily interested in his own political future in Wisconsin. He faces a serious struggle for re-election next year and plans on devoting the months intervening between now and the convening of next Congress organizing the State for his race. He has informed four candidates that he plans on doing considerable speaking throughout Wisconsin this summer.

The next session of Congress, with the independents controlling the Senate through being the balance of power there, may develop new third-party aspirations and hopes, but unless strikingly favorable events take place and a popular and strong candidate can be found, it is most probable that there will be no third party of the aggressiveness and strength that was in the independents in 1924. Outside of William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, the independents have at present no leader who could head a powerful movement. But neither of these men would lead an independent campaign. Both, while friendly to the La Follette-Wheeler ticket, carefully refrained from taking a part in the insurgent campaign. They are far from party men in the

matter of voting on issues or even candidates, but as far as leading a revolt outside of the party they would not participate.

However spectacular the 1928 presidential race may prove, it will be no more so than numerous congressional struggles. In the Senate the Democrats must bear the brunt of the re-election fight and many of their number who must go to the electorate admit they have close campaigns on their hands. Among these is David I. Walsh (D.), from Massachusetts, who will seek to succeed himself. Mr. Walsh expects to be opposed by William M. Butler, whom he defeated in 1926. Republican senatorial circles say that if President Coolidge is a candidate for the presidency, Mr. Butler is certain to run. Candidates have been mentioned who might contest the nomination of both Mr. Walsh and Mr. Butler in their respective parties, but in every instance those spoken of have announced that they did not aspire to the honor.

One seat the Republicans are counting on capturing is that of Clarence C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington. Washington is listed as a Republican state. Last year it re-elected Wesley L. Jones (R.), for his fourth consecutive term. Mr. Dill defeated Miles Polindexter (R.), at present American Ambassador to Peru, in 1922. Mr. Polindexter is said to be considering entering the race again next year. John W. Summers (R.), Representative from Washington and General Drain, former head of the American Legion are mentioned as possible candidates for the Republican nomination. Mr. Dill will have little or no opposition in the primary. He is known as an independent Democrat, though not as active and outspoken in his insurgency as Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, who was Senator La Follette's running mate in 1924.

There is indication that the Democrats in Tennessee will engage in a sharp struggle among themselves for the senatorial nomination in 1928. The Democratic nomination in Tennessee is equivalent to election. Kenneth McKellar is up for re-election next year. Finis J. Garrett will oppose him. Mr. Garrett has served 24 years in the House, where he is Democratic floor leader. Strangely this service and high place was one of the most effective arguments against him in 1926 when he was re-nominated in his district by a scant margin of 1175. Both men are dry and Mr. McKellar, like Mr. Garrett, has seen long service in Congress.

In Pennsylvania the senatorial situation is still in a formative state. Much will depend on the outcome of the effort of William S. Vare (R.) to get his seat in the Senate. If on the strength of the findings of the Senate campaign fund investigation he is refused a place in the Senate there will be two seats to fill in Pennsylvania next year. David A. Reed (R.), who is leading Mr. Vare's fight for a seat must stand for re-election in 1928. Mr. Vare, if ousted, is expected to seek to be re-elected.

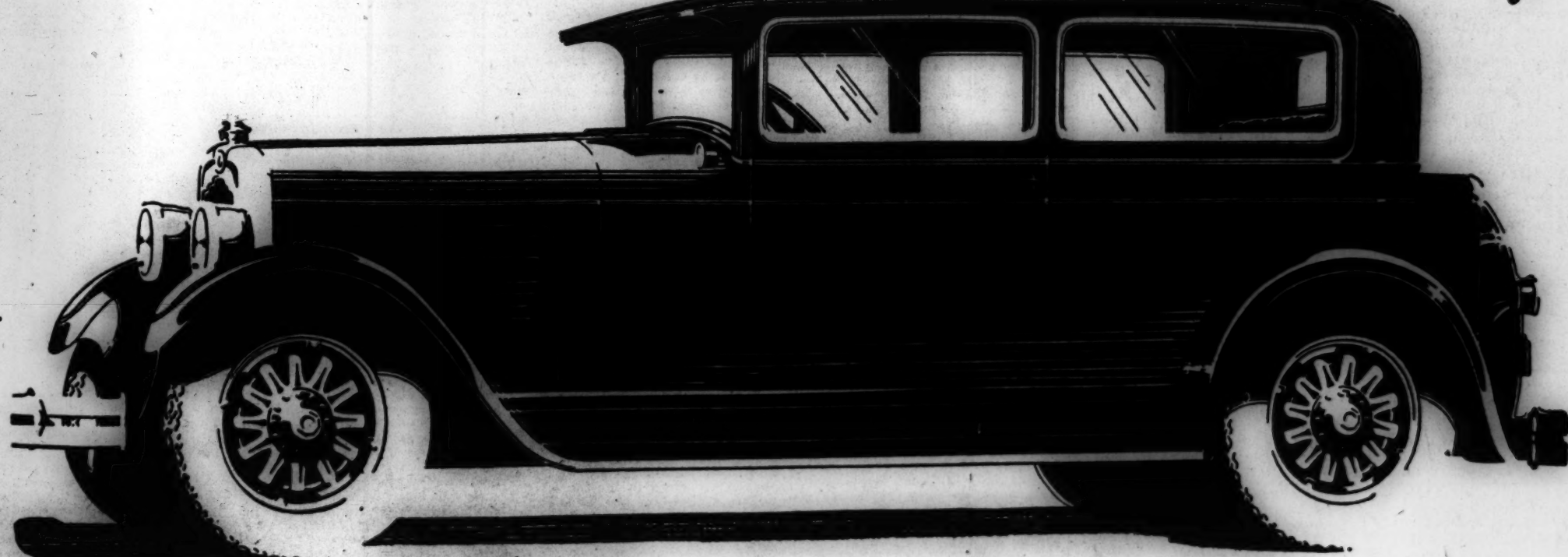
The election early this week of William F. Broening, Republican, as Mayor of Baltimore was a matter of significance and interest far greater than the immediate honors and responsibilities involved. Mr. Broening is not the first Republican mayor Baltimore has had. Nevertheless, the city is decidedly Democratic. At the same time that Mr. Broening defeated the Democratic candidate, William Curran, two other Democrats were re-elected to the remaining elective municipal posts. The reason was the religious issue. Mr. Broening, a Protestant and a Mason, carried heavily Democratic wards and districts. He turned a normally Democratic majority of 42,000 into a Republican majority for himself of more than 17,000. Both sides denied that the religious issue was a controlling factor in the campaign, yet it was the outstanding topic of debate in the press and in the wards.

KING GEORGE'S VOICE TO BE HEARD IN AMERICA

OTTAWA, May 7 (AP)—When the carillon bells of the peace tower of the Canadian Parliament Building peal out for the first time on July 1 they will be heard both in the Old World and the New.

At the same time the voice of King George of England will be heard on both sides of the Atlantic. The Canadian Government has made this announcement in explaining the elaborate radio-casting plans for the celebration of the jubilee of the Confederation of Canada July 1.

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FOUR months ago, the Reo Motor Car Company announced the Reo Flying Cloud. Its instant acceptance by the public has been the outstanding feature of an otherwise colorless automobile season.

Now the Reo Motor Car Company announces the Wolverine.

Named for the "strongest animal of its size in all the world, the Wolverine—substantially lower in price and somewhat smaller in size than the Reo Flying Cloud—will bring to an even wider field of motorists that honesty of construction and sureness of performance for which Reo automobiles have always been known.

The Wolverine is small enough for easy handling and low operating costs—but no power, nor brawn nor beauty was sacrificed in making it smaller.

It's fast—fast on the 'getaway, fast on the open road and quick to stop.

Both its performance and its appearance will be a delight to those who, in the past, have looked in vain for something decidedly superior in a moderate priced automobile.

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7-bearing crankshaft—rubber mounted motor, 4-point suspension—single disc, easy-action clutch.

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114-inch wheelbase—cam and lever steering, twenty-foot turning radius—semi-automatic spark control.

Safe
4-wheel, hydraulic, velvet-stop brakes, the most modern, smoothest, surest brake in existence—rugged construction at all vital points—6-inch pressed steel frame.

Comfortable
Full balloon tires—more than 80% of its length in springs—soft, resilient upholstery.

Convenient
Automatic windshield wiper—parking brake—electric gasoline gauge on dash—Tilt-Ray double filament headlights—pressure gun chassis lubrication.

Complete
Thermostatic heat control—black enamel, nickel mounted, steel trunk—bumpers, front and rear—steering post lock—locking type tire carrier—cowl lights, dome light, indirect dashboard illumination.

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Reo Motor Car Company, Lansing, Michigan

CONNECTICUT
SESSION ENDSGeneral Assembly Amends
Motion-Picture Tax Law
in Its Closing Hours

HARTFORD, Conn., May 7 (P)—The 1927 session of the General Assembly adjourned sine die yesterday, a session which, as Gov. John H. Trumbull pointed out in his closing address, "is unique in the amount of business transacted and the record breaking time in which it has been done." The earliest previous adjournment of a regular session of the General Assembly was May 8, 1919.

Just before adjournment, both branches adopted an amended motion picture tax bill to levy the tax on the basis of seating capacity rather than on gross receipts.

The session had ever before it a slogan of assemblymen—"Pay-as-you-go," and veteran legislators agreed that most of the projects financed are in line with that slogan. They point as the most convincing proof of this the law which creates a board of finance and control in place of the separate board of finance and control and the commission on state institutions.

Motor Law Changes
Automobiles will note a few changes in the motor law. Youths may be at the wheel of a machine if above 16 years of age, provided they pass the requirements. The prima facie speed limit was replaced by a "rule of reason" clause, and the maximum weight limit for trucks was raised to 26,000 pounds.

Sunday amusements permissible were considerably broadened, professional ice skating and hockey and motion picture exhibitions being allowed under local option.

Recognition of aviation has gone ahead by creation of its own department with a commission of oversight is taken from the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles.

In labor legislation changes in the workmen's compensation law were accomplished through mutual acquiescence of the representatives of the Connecticut Federation of Labor and the Manufacturers' Association.

For the first time in the history of labor legislation in Connecticut, representatives of employees sat down with representatives of employers and talked over the points at issue. A battle in the halls of legislation was unnecessary.

Single Police Commissioner
The three-headed commission of the state police was eliminated by the creation of a single-headed commission. The marriage laws were altered to make it a bit more difficult to get a license in a hurry. Armistice Day was added to the list of legal holidays.

The scope of public utility control over water and water power in the State was widened by giving the Connecticut Light and Power Company right of eminent domain. Women failed to secure further equalization of the duty of citizenship when again the right to serve on juries failed.

The session appropriated \$42,158,063.40, the first time the \$40,000,000 mark has been overtopped. The Governor found it unnecessary to veto any measure.

AIRPLANE HELPS
GET OUT MAGAZINE

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 7 (P)—Wesleyan University men have turned to the airplane to aid them in getting out this week's edition of the Wash, one of the college publications. Covers for the magazine were being printed in Troy, N. Y., and it was found that they would not arrive in time for the regular publication date.

John Byrne, a Wesleyan student, who is the owner of an airplane, came to the rescue. Starting out early yesterday morning, he piloted his plane to Troy in record time and arrived back in the afternoon with the covers. The Wash force worked throughout the night to get the magazine to the readers today.

LIBRARIAN RESIGNS
WESTFIELD, Mass., May 7 (Special)—Kenneth J. Boyer, librarian for the Westfield Athenaeum, has resigned, this resignation becoming effective June 30. Mr. Boyer came to this city from Rochester, N. Y. He plans to go to a college library.

EXTERNAL FORCE
ON DRYS BANNEDE. C. Dinwiddie Declares
Enforcement Heads Should
Name Commissioner

WASHINGTON, May 6—Appointment of a permanent prohibition commissioner should be left to the judgment of officials charged with enforcement of the law, without too much dictation from outside sources, Edwin C. Dinwiddie, superintendent of the National Temperance Bureau, says in an open letter.

"This appointment is to be made under the terms of the recently enacted 're-organization bill,' which specifically places responsibility for enforcement and appointments upon the Secretary of the Treasury, and passage of which was urged by all of the temperance agencies having representatives in Washington and others as well," said Mr. Dinwiddie. "I have refrained from recommending the appointment of any specific person as prohibition commissioner, as the only logical course to follow, as the President must of necessity select the most of his executive staff to department heads, so these chiefs, members of his Cabinet, must in turn delegate their work to assistants and they to bureau heads, over whom they exercise supervision."

"The Sixty-Ninth Congress passed this law, but in the distinct belief in my opinion, that this work would go on under the general direction of Assistant Secretary Andrews, and there is every reason to think the law would not have been enacted under any other belief."

"Under the conditions, I take the position that it is unreasonable and altogether improper for our people to attempt to hold the Administration responsible for enforcement at the same time they permit outside agencies to assume to dictate the policy and personnel of the department so charged."

"As occasion demanded, I have uniformly taken the position at the department and elsewhere that the wise course now in connection with this appointment is to name some man who is a known friend of prohibition, and of such character and ability as will insure departmental teamwork, so essential to success, and inspire public confidence and belief that enforcement will become increasingly effective."

CAROLINA WOMEN
AID COLLEGE GIRLSFederated Clubs Add \$2000
to Student Loan Fund

DURHAM, N. C. (Special Correspondence)—Insight into the assistance which the North Carolina Federated Women's Clubs is giving to young women who desire college education was one of the points of chief interest in the twenty-fifth annual convention of the federation here.

Through the Sallie South Cotton Loan Fund, financial aid has been given to 104 girls in pursuing their education, of whom 18 are in school north of the state. The fund has added more than \$2000 to the fund during the year. Two students, Miss Virginia Lee Ward and Miss Fannie H. Oates, from the North Carolina College for Women, appeared on the program and spoke their appreciation for the work being done by the federation in educational assistance.

A prize of \$100 for the best record of civic work during the year was awarded to the Elizabeth City Woman's Club and honorable mention was given to organizations in nine other cities or towns. The prize was given by the Asheville Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. Thomas O'Brien of Goldsboro was elected president of the federation.

CONFERENCE CALLED
ON B. & M. SITUATION

CONCORD, N. H., May 7 (P)—Gov. Huntley N. Spaulding has called a conference of state officials for next Monday to consider phases of the relation of the Boston and Maine Railroad to the State. The public service commission was authorized by the Legislature to undertake an investigation of the policy of the railroad. The office of the Attorney-General has been for several months directing the State's case against the railroad in the matter of the closing of part or all of the railroad's shops here.

WHITNEY MEMORIAL
HIGHWAY IS PROPOSED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 7 (P)—Whitneyville is determined that the name of Eli Whitney shall not be forgotten in the city and section where the inventor of the cotton gin made his second great contribution to industry—standardization of parts.

About 20 years ago the Eli Whitney Monument Association was formed here to persuade Congress to establish a national memorial. The movement languished and finally was dropped. Now the historical committee of the Hamden Chamber of Commerce is working on the idea of having Whitney Avenue, which runs through an exclusive section, bearing the name of the great inventor throughout its entire length, to the Massachusetts line near Springfield.

RECREATION
MEETING ENDSNew England Executives
Inspect the Park System
of Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 7 (Special)—The New England conference of recreation executives closed today with an inspection tour of the Springfield parks.

In a discussion of major sports at the closing meeting yesterday afternoon, B. S. Dillenback of Dalton advocated wide participation rather than the cultivation of a few stars in the main objective. There was a general opinion that major sports should continue to hold first place on recreation programs.

Speaking on recreation legislation, Miss Ruth Sherburne of Providence urged that states having no civil service commissions institute a system of certificates for classes of recreation workers in order to raise the standard to the desired professional plane.

In no domain of leadership is cultivated taste more requisite than in that of recreation, was the point made in a discussion yesterday. There must be a better sense of balance in all play activities, declared S. Wales Dixon, New England district representative.

There is danger, he said, that the people will not appreciate the inherent love of the side of recreation on the part of workers in the so-called lower ranks. It is not well, he said, that the radio and phonograph should obtain to the extent of displacing band concerts, with the opportunity given to see the artists in person. Football and basketball were mentioned as examples of cities keeping up a sustained interest in such concerts.

There was general agreement among the executives that more should be done in forming boys' bands to play the harmonica and ukelele in the playgrounds. One Chicago supervisor has harmonica bands in as many as 170 playgrounds under his charge, and in Philadelphia 22,000 children play the harmonica, it was said.

Ernest Herman, director in Newton, Mass., told of the success of archery classes in that city. He stressed the value of self-direction in all playground work.

Last evening the executives witnessed a program at the Italian play center in Columbus Avenue, where demonstrations were given in archery and the Italian game of bocce. The program was concluded with an operetta.

Registered at the Christian
Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. H. A. Hamer, Dunedin, New Zealand.
Mrs. Mary J. Dole, Chicago, Ill.
G. M. Cutting, Boston, Mass.
Miss Pauline Schmitt, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Elsie Bartelme, Glendale, Calif.
Miss Jean Bartelme, Glendale, Calif.
Alf. L. Bartelme, Glendale, Calif.
Mrs. Margaret M. Fales, New Orleans, La.
Edward S. Fales, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Ethel Gehring, New York City.
Mrs. Ruth Conquest, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Marie A. Dodge, Plymouth, Mass.
Frances Ross, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Clara A. Gray, Albany, N. Y.
Mrs. Sallie M. Boltman, New York City.
Miss Senta Hoffman, New York City.
John Schaefer, Boston, Mass.

DARTMOUTH MAN WINS DEBATE

HANOVER, N. H., May 7—William C. Cusack '27, Dartmouth, was the winner of the New England intercollegiate debating finals held at Dartmouth College last night under auspices of the Better American Federation of California. Eight colleges participated. His subject was "Webster and the Constitution."

ROWE,
WARREN
& BUCKLEY

REAL ESTATE
846 W. First St., Fort Myers, Florida

Library Club to Compile Lists
of New Books for MassachusettsWestern Massachusetts Organization Finds That the
Present System Is Unsatisfactory—Most of the
Present Officers Are Re-elected

WESTFIELD, Mass., May 7 (Special)—Plans for the compiling cooperatively of lists of newly published books to be printed at frequent intervals and distributed to libraries throughout Massachusetts and perhaps the whole of New England were formulated at the spring meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club held at the Westfield Athenaeum.

Lists now being published, it was stated, are unsatisfactory inasmuch as they are not sufficiently up-to-date. In the past it has been the custom of the Western Massachusetts Library Club to publish once a year an annotated list of new books which are the subject of round table discussion at the spring meeting. This year, however, the practice was varied, a more timely typewritten list of books which was supplemented in the course of discussion by still more recent publications.

Book Review Club
Miss Kathleen Jones of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission told of the work of the Boston Book Review Club, an organization started three years ago among librarians to greater Boston for the purpose of reviewing current fiction from the standpoint of its purchase by the library. Interest in the project has grown to the extent that the club, which was at first sparsely attended by some five or six members, now attracts to its weekly meetings at the State House from 25 to 30 librarians.

Monthly or as often as is felt justified by the amount of worthwhile fiction published, multigraphed lists with annotations are sent out to libraries in the state. An interesting feature of the club, Miss Jones pointed out, is the discovery of extremely readable books which often times are passed up by reviewers for the reason that they are not written by well-known authors. The plan suggested by the Public Library of the Western Massachusetts Library Club, by reviewing non-fiction in the same way that the Boston Book Reviewing Club is treating fiction, could co-operate in the compiling of comprehensive and timely lists.

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Some of the problems of book selection from the publisher's standpoint were presented by Herbert F. Jenkins of Boston. One of the complaints of the club was extended by Frank Grant, treasurer of the Westfield Athenaeum, who expressed the pride of the citizens of Westfield in the beautiful new library building, recently completed and opened to the public. Announcements of forthcoming publications of books was made by V. M. Schenck of the H. R. Huntington Company.

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Practice in State and Federal Courts.
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Architecture of the Ancients
the Topic at Institute of ArtDr. E. Baldwin Smith of Princeton University Tells
His Audience to Resist Tendency to Memorize
a Few Facts and Acquire Understanding

BRUNSWICK, Me., May 7 (Special)—Dr. E. Baldwin Smith, professor of art and archaeology at Princeton University, and the only graduate of Bowdoin College on the program of the Institute of Art, took the architectural styles of Egypt, Greece, and India as background for a discussion of the relation of art to life and as illustration of his own conviction that modern instruction too often defeats its own end by reducing a study of an activity of life to a few memorized facts.

Dr. Smith said he thought textbooks, lectures, and, indeed, conversation so habitually began and ended with dogmatic statements and opinions formed as facts that students were unconsciously convinced that knowledge and education were merely the mechanical memorizing of separate facts. He said he desired to show beyond peradventure that the tendency to be satisfied to stop permanently at any one answer to a question indicated a willingness to be satisfied with a cessation of thinking about the question.

In other words, he said he would use his subject as a vehicle for putting forth the more desirable habit among students of developing individual answers and coming to his own adjustment to life in response to teaching which raised questions instead of providing answers.

Renew the Didactic

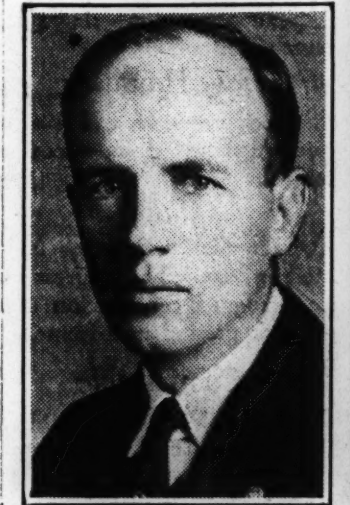
It was known that Professor Smith of the Institute of Art should raise as many issues and problems as possible, giving the students the benefit of two sides of the question, then forcing them to become the final jury. And to this end Professor Smith made his own contribution. Although he understood the audience as expecting from him an answer to his question "What Makes Style in Architecture?" he said he framed his question merely to be a discussable approach to the problem.

"The intellect," Professor Smith went on, "persistently treats art as a definable, actual object instead of as an activity of human expression. Style it struggles to define, limit and shape into a thing it can grasp and know as it does a tree. Style, as I use the term, is an ever changing current of expression, springing from an ever changing sense of life which passes over the face of things as they are formed by man, and so reflects the changing will and desire of humanity as it seeks, let us say, in architecture, to work its desire in stone."

"The first, often the only thing we learn in studying architecture, is a formula for distinguishing styles. We scrape a bowing acquaintance with Egyptian, Classic, Romanesque and Gothic buildings. If style is not truly, even solely, the definable elements we can readily understand and remember, what, then, is it?"

Buildings in Egypt
Dr. Smith went on to show slides of buildings in Egypt, Greece and India, illustrating his assertion that what is often called style is, in reality, a fundamental of construction, appearing in the architecture of races and periods unrelated to each other. He thought, nevertheless, that there must be some significance in the big, massive, inorganic way in which Egyptians piled their blocks of stone on top of each other, outside both structural and utilitarian purpose.

Pointing to the Egyptian style as love of using big stones, columns, capitals shaped after the lotus, papyrus and palm. Dr. Smith showed some of these characteristics as results of memory pictures and habits of imagery going back to prehistoric times when Egyptian walls were made of mud-brick.



DR. E. BALDWIN SMITH

the observer with the aims, ideals and feeling of Hindu culture and art. Hindu style, like Egyptian and Greek style, he said, was an expression of a racial attitude toward life. In conclusion, he said that the genetic and ethical position of any style in the scale of "good or bad" was too often the result of the narrow bias of one's own mental habits. He urged his audience to take the harder road, namely, to resist the human tendency to memorize a few so-called facts which may be rigidified into a formula and, instead, to acquire sympathy and understanding of the activity of life.

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TEXTILE OFFICIAL
TO LOOK OVER SOUTHFall River Plant May Move
Spindles to That District

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 7 (P)—William L. S. Brayton, treasurer of the Borden City Manufacturing Company, is to visit the South the coming week to look over the ground with a view to moving part of the textile mill's machinery to that district on authority of a vote taken by the directors on Wednesday.

Speaking for the directors Mr. Brayton said that the mill had customers for the line of goods now being turned out by the Borden City but feared they could not retain them under the present conditions in the North. He added that attractive inducements had been tendered him in connection with opening a plant in the South.

The Borden City Company manufactures shirtings, sheetings, crepes and fancies. It employs about 1000 operatives. The plant has 2619 looms and 113,764 spindles.

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Remodel \$300
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Exide Batteries
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Atlanta's Own Store of True
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Seventy-Five Merchandise
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Service.
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40th
Anniversary Sale
Begins Wednesday, May 4th
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

CHILDREN FLOCK TO HOME EXHIBIT

Special Program With Motion Pictures Keep Them Interested

"Children's Day" today brought a flock of school children to the "Better Homes" exhibit at the Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street. Special programs were arranged for them. "The Home Keeping of Jim" and "Home, Sweet Home," two motion pictures, were shown in the morning.

In the afternoon there was a play, "As the Twig Is Bent," given by pupils of the Shurtleff and Bigelow Schools in South Boston. Some of the teachers also participated in the production, while the play itself was written by Miss Rose A. Carrigan, master of the Shurtleff district.

Last night visitors to the exhibition listened to a presentation of the purpose and benefits of city planning. Prizes in the new home competition drawings were awarded. John Donald Tuttle of 2 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, won first honors, and second honors went to Allen C. Clarkson of 161 York Street, New Haven. The drawings were on exhibition on the floor between the Zoning, according to William Stanley Parker of the City Planning Board, is merely general agreement on a scheme of development that promises to be for the best interest of all. He termed the zoning law a "trustworthy act on the part of the community."

John Jackson Walsh of the City Planning Board declared city planning concerns itself with making urban life as attractive and comfortable as possible by provisions for highways, streets, bridges, tunnels, educational institutions, transportation agencies, traffic control, markets, commerce, amusement and playground areas as will meet present needs and a future growth which can be measured.

The exhibit will be open tomorrow from 2 to 6 p. m., when it will close.

TELEPHONE NUMBER PETITION DISMISSED

The Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities dismissed yesterday the petition of Samuel Brenner, a Boston attorney, that he be permitted to retain the telephone No. 8049, both in his office and his home, on the ground that many of his clients knew that number, but would find it hard to look for any new number in the telephone directory.

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company had given as its reasons for proposing to make the change in Mr. Brenner's number that in installing the automatic system it had arranged to give the Western Union Telegraph Company a block of numbers which would include that now had by Mr. Brenner.

MANY FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED BY YALE GRADUATE SCHOOL

Thirty-Four Are for Advanced Research by Students With Ph.D. Degree or Equivalent in Work

NEW HAVEN, May 7 (AP)—Award of 146 fellowships and scholarships amounting to \$89,312 and representing endowment and gifts of \$1,500,000, the Yale Graduate School of Yale University for the year 1927-28. Thirty-four, which are for advanced research, will be held by students who have already received the Ph.D. degree or done the equivalent amount of work. The recipients include eight foreign and Canadian students.

The Lilly Research Fellowship in chemistry, with a stipend of \$3000, has been awarded for the first time. The recipient is Richard Helmut Fred Manske, Ph.D., of Manchester University, England, 1926, who held the 1926-27 scholarship for two consecutive years.

Sterling Research
The most important group of awards is that of the Sterling Research fellowships. Eight of the 29 Sterling fellowships will carry on their work abroad. Louis Mansfield Knapp, of Boulder, Colo., will seek in England and Scotland material for his study of Smollett's "Humphrey Clinker" and its literary relations and receptions. Dumas Malone of University, Va., will collect material in Europe for the Boyce Thompson, Carl Frederick Schreiber, professor of German at Yale, is to work in Germany on his biography of Haro Harring, revolutionist extraordinary. Prescott Winslow Townsend, of Bloomington, Ind., will continue his archival work in Germany in northern and western Africa.

Twenty-one of the Sterling fellows will work in the laboratories and library of the university. They include Donald K. Adams of Millersburg, Pa.; Charles W. Boyce of Washington, D. C.; Gladys Bryson of Carlisle, Ky.; Edward L. Corey of Barberton, O.; William H. Dunham Jr. of Evanston, Ill.; Blinthe A. Hagles of New Westminster, B. C., Can.; Amihud Grassy of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chen Nan-li of Shanghai, China; Catherine Lucas of Baltimore, Md.; Barbara P. McCarthy of Providence, R. I.; Edward Prokosh, professor of German at Bryn Mawr College, who will compile volume one of his linguistic history of Europe, working in the conference with members of the Yale faculty and using the facilities of the library; Mary E. Reid of Oconomowoc, Wis.; Elliot J. Roberts of Chicago; Joseph J. Schwartz of Baltimore, Md.; George C. Simpson, who has been holding a National Research Council fellowship for 1927-27; Paul Slavens of Kaunas, Lithuania; Desir T. Veltman of Berkeley, Calif.; Dixon Fletcher of Waco, Tex.

Other Fellowships
C. Merle Suter, of Lawrence, Kan., has been awarded the Metz Fellowship, and Thomas Hardner Hawley Jr. of Chicago, the Cheney Fellowship, both for research in chemistry. Two Bishop Museum fellows have been appointed for research in botany and zoology in the islands of the Pacific. They are John W. Gillespie, of Stanford University, California, who will collect plants on the Fiji

CAR PARKING RULES MADE FOR HARVARD

Use of Grounds to Be Limited to University People

Strict parking regulations involving the cars of Harvard University and Harvard students are to be enforced, it was announced yesterday by Arthur L. Endicott, comptroller of the university. The new rules were adopted at a recent meeting of the Harvard Corporation and are to be put into effect at once to prevent abuses of the privilege of parking cars on Harvard property. The rules are:

1. Persons not connected with the university are prohibited from parking motor vehicles on property belonging to or controlled by the university.

2. All persons are prohibited from parking motor vehicles on university property between the hours of 11 p. m. and 7 a. m.

3. All parking of motor vehicles on university property is prohibited at all times, except that, in certain designated areas between the hours of 7 a. m. and 11 p. m., parking may be permitted to certain persons connected with the university.

4. Any person who has left a motor vehicle on university property shall remove the same if requested to do so by a properly authorized officer of the university or its agent.

5. Any student of the university who leaves a motor vehicle on university property contrary to the university parking rules is liable to a fine of \$10 and a further fine of \$2 a day for each succeeding day until said vehicle shall have been removed.

6. The university may, if it sees fit, have any motor vehicle which is parked on university property contrary to the rules, towed to a garage and stored at the owner's expense and risk.

SEVEN COMMUNITY PULPITS DEDICATED

GROVELAND, Mass., May 7 (Special)—The community pulpit erected on Perry Park, adjacent to the Congregational church here, will be dedicated at noon tomorrow with an appropriate service. Seven other community pulpits are to be dedicated in seven other towns taking place at the same hour on the same date as nearly as can be arranged.

The other towns are: Enfield, Granby, Plympton, Scituate and Tyngsboro, in this state and Coventry, Conn., and Danby, Vt. The community pulpits are donated by F. F. Blanchard of Boston in memory of Miss Leona Bradford. The Groveland pulpit is given because of the interest shown by Miss Bradford and Mr. Blanchard in a religious work in which the Rev. Frank Crook, the present pastor of the local church, was engaged while he was a student in the Mt. Hermon School at Northfield.

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MORE PEOPLE SEEK HOMES IN COUNTRY, REALTOR FINDS

Automobiles and Roads Make Suburban Sites Attractive; Real Estate Continues Active in Greater Boston

"An important factor in the real estate development today is the steady increase in suburban and rural population caused by the migration of people from the city made possible by automobiles and the roads being built into all rural districts," says Morris W. Norris, head of F. W. Norris & Co., Inc., real estate and insurance brokers, and president of the Cape Cod Real Estate Exchange. "It has now become possible for the city business man and laborer to live in the country, decreasing his rent and home expenses yet greatly increasing the convenience and pleasure of his family," Mr. Norris points out.

"Thousands of retired business men and others are going out of the city a considerable distance, in such sections as the South and North Shores and Cape Cod, which offer living conditions far superior to those obtained in the cities for all the year round. The mode of living of the American public is going to change very materially during the next decade. People are going to look more to the needs of their families than ever before, because they can afford it. Instead of being a debtor nation, we are today a creditor nation, and the great majority can live practically as they choose."

Housing Surplus Appears
"At the end of the World War a marked scarcity of housing accommodations existed. This was further enhanced by the stringency in the money market and the high rates of interest during the years of 1918, 1919 and 1920. In 1921 money became easier and building activities have increased from year to year until 1926, during which year building records for all time were broken. Warnings were sounded by many banks and financial institutions that the country was becoming overbuilt, but still there has been very little apparent cessation of building activity, until today there is a considerable surplus of housing accommodations."

"Owing to this surplus, rents are a great deal lower than they were in 1926, which marked the culmination of the period of increasing rents. Since that time they have been gradually decreasing, until today it is practically impossible with the present cost of construction to build new buildings and rent them at a price that will pay a return on the capital invested. This means that in the near future building operations must slow up very materially, and that banks and financial institutions must give careful consideration to the sale of their own holdings."

"A large amount of property throughout Massachusetts today is for sale at prices far below the cost of production. The present time offers excellent opportunities for one who desires to purchase a home or real estate as an investment, but does not offer attractive possibilities to build for speculation."

This Is Buyer's Market
"Summing up the situation, building costs cannot decrease to any great extent; labor will not accept any material decrease in wages; therefore, the cost of reproducing new buildings must necessarily remain as it is today. The only way to win in overproduction, and this will right itself very quickly when those who are loaning on mortgages cease to finance speculative buildings of doubtful investment value."

"It is those who are considering the purchase of a home, or the purchase of real estate for investment, that now is the time to do it, because today is a buyer's market."

In conclusion there should be a very substantial decrease in the construction of new office buildings, store properties, apartment houses, and speculative residential property for at least a period of one year. All banks and financial institutions should give every assistance to those who are carrying property at a loss, and discourage new construction for the immediate future."

Building and engineering contracts awarded by the New England during the week ended May 3, 1927, were valued at \$9,418,200, approximately \$3,000,000 less than the corresponding period of last year.

Following is a comparison of construction work for New England building operations during the week ended May 3, for 27 years:

Year	Value	Year	Value
1927	\$9,418,200	1913	\$2,718,000
1926	12,802,400	1912	4,578,000
1925	10,079,000	1911	3,850,000
1924	10,264,500	1910	3,705,000
1923	5,822,400	1909	3,499,000
1922	6,073,000	1908	3,081,000
1921	2,239,100	1907	3,126,000
1920	10,429,000	1906	2,924,000
1919	10,429,000	1905	2,319,000
1918	2,242,000	1904	1,585,000
1917	2,242,000	1903	2,096,000
1916	4,993,000	1902	2,096,000
1915	5,301,000	1901	4,450,000
1914	3,182,000		

John T. Burns & Sons report the following sales: For Ralph E. Kaye the single brick house and garage with 9800 square feet of land, valued at \$30,000, was sold to Arthur Garrison Street, Newton Center, at the corner of Ward Street. The property, which is valued at \$30,000, was purchased by Mrs. Marie L. Dufour, who will occupy it.

To each other, the property at 60-62 Elmwood Street in the business section at Newton Corner. The business consists of a frame duplex house, together with 10,000 square feet of land, and is valued at \$18,000. James Zimmo was the grantor.

R. Edwards Chambers takes title to the brick and frame single residence with two-car garage and 10,000 square feet of land at 19 Berkshires Road, Newtonville. The property is valued at \$17,000. Amelia G. Wheeler was the grantor.

For William J. Gibson of the lot at the corner of Arden Road and Oakfield Road, Newtonville, which contains 9950 square feet and is valued at \$3000, James E. Wilber, the purchaser, will erect a nine-room colonial home.

W. H. Ballard of the W. H. Ballard Company, a member of the building planning committee of the National Association of Building Owners and Managers, has gone to Detroit to study the proposed David Stott Building.

The committee was called there for a two-day conference to advise on the type of office building and the interior arrangement best

LOWTHORPE SCHOOL WORK IS DISPLAYED

Many Features of Interest Shown at Library

The exhibition of the work of students and graduates of the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture, Worcester, Mass., on display at the Fine Arts Exhibition Room of the Boston Public Library, until May 14, contains many interesting features.

The work of the first-year students consists of the use of classic orders of architecture in simple compositions. The construction of Doric and Ionic columns is considered to be of importance in imparting a feeling for design, and many of these are exhibited. Ruth Hartzell contributed an interesting classic design for a frontispiece, consisting of an arc, with a view of steps and a statue beyond. Problems in architectural subjects are among the exhibitions of second-year work; one of the most effective of these is an Italian villa

Massachusetts Republican Women Find New Leader



MRS. FRANK ROE BATCHELDER
Selected by Republican State Committee as Woman Vice-Chairman, a New Position. She Will Have Direct Leadership of the Political Organizations of the Women of the Party in the State.

with a colonial type eight-room home dwelling house and a studio bungalow containing four rooms. The purchaser was Vincent Savarese.

It was also sold for A. E. Tenney and others a lot of land on Winthrop Street, West Medford, containing 7000 square feet. The purchaser was G. L. Witham.

On the Simonds estate it has sold a lot on Scott Road containing 9745 square feet to Elvira Woodman.

To A. C. Thompson it has sold a lot on Scott Road containing 3250 square feet and a lot on Ivy Road containing 6100 square feet. It has sold three lots on Leicester Road, containing 29,000 square feet, to George Archibald.

For the Wellington Farms Company it has sold two lots of Chandler Road, containing 12,500 square feet, to George Archibald.

Sea View Hotel at Humarock Beach, Scituate, and a large garage which will be run in connection with the hotel, have been leased by P. Thomas Pearson, who has for several years been manager of a large hotel in Florida.

The Charles E. Howe Company reports that continued activity prevails throughout the suburbs. Among sales closed recently is the property at 14 Hampden Terrace, Newton Centre, conveyed by George S. Wilson to Frederick W. MacDonald. The property consists of a single house with garage and lot of 14,500 square feet. The buyers will occupy the home. The buildings and land are assessed for \$8000.

Maple Sugar Crop Found to Be Bumper
New England Yield 26 Per Cent Above Last Year and 19 Above the Average

WAKEFIELD, Mass., May 7 (AP)—New England produced a bumper crop of maple sugar this year, 26 per cent greater than last year's yield, and 19 per cent above average.

A report made public by the New England crop reporting service places the 1927 maple sugar production of the area at 15,663,000 pounds, expressed as sugar. Of this total 87 per cent was sold as syrup, amounting to 1,716,000 gallons, compared with 1,325,000 gallons last year and the five-year average of 1,334,000 gallons.

Sugar made amounted to 2,130,000 pounds, compared with 1,992,000 last year and the five-year average of 2,673,000.

Quality, although high, was somewhat lower than in recent years, the warm weather in March having an adverse effect. Vermont, the leading state, had an estimated crop of 13,030,000 pounds, sugar basis, compared with 9,442,000 pounds last year and the five-year average of 10,478,000.

POULTRY MEN CONFER ON CLASSIFYING EGGS

Commercial poultry men from all of the New England states, as well as poultry specialists from the agricultural colleges, are planning to establish a tentative set of grade requirements for fresh eggs which are to be placed on the market. At a meeting yesterday in the State House it was decided to postpone final action on the adoption of the proposed standard for fresh eggs, as well as for other commodities.

It is proposed that any producer using this grade will be allowed to stamp his container with a label which will stand as a guarantee of a specific high grade of egg of minimum weight. Factors determining the standard grade will be the size of the air cell, which is the measure of freshness, absence of spots, and the weight of the egg. No cracked or soiled-shell eggs could come within the proposed standard grade. The eggs would be less than a week old, and then would come within the standard, provided they had been properly kept. Only producers of New England eggs would be allowed the label.

KINGS TO GREET ROTARIANS
Many Greater Boston Rotarians, some of them with their families, are planning to sail from New York to Ostend to attend the International Convention of Rotary Clubs, which will be held from June 4 to 10. King Albert of Belgium, a Rotarian, is to greet the party, which is to be received by King George V at Buckingham Palace on July 1.

WOMAN CHOSEN BY REPUBLICANS

Mrs. F. R. Batchelder Named Vice-Chairman of State Committee

The Republican State Committee elected Mrs. Frank Roe Batchelder of Worcester yesterday to be woman vice-chairman of the committee to direct political activities among Massachusetts Republican women in the coming campaign. This is a new office.

Mrs. James D. Tillinghast of Cambridge, recently appointed to be Immigration Commissioner of New England, and formerly directing head of women's Republican organizations, as executive secretary of the women's division of the state committee drew a salary, but the new position is without compensation. Under the arrangement of the

NEW B. & M. UNIT READY MONDAY

Part of \$5,000,000 Freight Terminal Will Cut Delays

The Boston & Maine Railroad's new freight house—part of its \$5,000,000 freight terminal unification project—will be opened for service next Monday. These improved facilities, which will expedite the movement of outward freight and obviate present delays at Warren Bridge, were sought by shippers, teaming companies and the Boston Chamber of Commerce for some years. They were built with the further object of regaining for the railroad shipments which have been forwarded over the high way by trucks and teams.

Designed to effect "single dump" facilities for all outward freight instead of making trucks and teams stop at 13 or 14 different places, the new northern artery freight house at the outset will handle the outward merchandise for or via southern division points, which is now handled at Mind Street with two to four stops. This one-dump delivery will thus reduce the number of stops at Warren from four to one.

On or about May 23 the Fitchburg-Berkshire division outward business, now handled at Warren Bridge, will also be consolidated in the "single dump" facilities at the new house.

Eventually, it is planned to bring into the new house all Portland Division outward shipments, now being made from Rutherford Avenue, thus serving at a single door all outward freight shipments from Boston over the Boston & Maine, which now must be trucked to as many as 14 different places.

Inward freight arrangements for the time being will be unchanged, except that on or about May 23 the Fitchburg-Berkshire inward service will be transferred from Warren Bridge to Houses 7 and 8, adjacent to the new house.

A fleet of seven motor tractors and trailers has been organized by the Boston & Maine to perform the work of classifying and distributing shipments among the outgoing cars from the freight house floor.

ARLINGTON STREET WIDENING IS URGED
The Boylston Street Association, through its legislative committee of which William Spottiswood is chairman, will ask Mayor Nichols and the Board of Street Commissioners, to appropriate the necessary money for the widening and paving of Arlington Street between Tremont Street and the intersection of the city cross-town thoroughfare of uniform width throughout.

This decision was made at the association's monthly meeting last night. Members spoke of the growing use of Arlington Street as a cross-town business street and the necessity of widening its narrow sections. It was represented that the Boston Consolidated Gas Company would co-operate in trying to obtain the improvement.

THEATER BENEFITS AID FLOOD RELIEF FUNDS
It is estimated that at least \$7000 was added to the \$300,000 quota of the Boston Chapter, American Red Cross, for the Mississippi River Flood relief as a result of special midnight entertainments given last night at the Metropolitan and State Theaters.

Approximately 7000 persons attended the performances, in which many actors from current plays and vaudeville participated.

STOPS NOISY "EL" WORK
A temporary restraining injunction against the Boston Elevated Railway Company, forbidding it to have work done on the Elevated structure in front of the Hotel Washington, formerly the Hotel Langham in Washington Street, between the hours of 11 p. m. and 6 a. m., on account of the noise, was ordered by Judge Henry K. Braley of the Supreme Court to be continued today, but the work was allowed as an emergency measure to continue through those hours last night. Judge Braley appointed Joseph McMichael to hear and report on the case.

MOVING OF 30,000 SPINDLES PROPOSED

Part of West Boylston Plant May Be Taken South

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 7 (AP)—Announcement of plans to move a part of the West Boylston Manufacturing Company, large textile manufacturer, from Easthampton, Ala., is contained in an official statement issued by G. Arthur Cook, treasurer of the company, which employs 2500 hands when running at capacity.

The statement in part follows: "The directors of the West Boylston Manufacturing Company have come to the conclusion that the condition of their company can be materially improved by purchasing the stock of a company which has been organized in Alabama to do the same kind of business as that of the West Boylston Company."

"This purchase can be made for a consideration of 30,000 spindles with complementary equipment now at Easthampton—specifically, total of 137,500 spindles in the Easthampton plant—and an additional cash consideration. The new company is to be located in or near Montgomery, Ala."

"The tentative contracts are all subject to confirmation by stockholders of the West Boylston Company, and a special meeting of the stockholders is to be called for May 19 to give consideration to the proposed move."

"The plant at Easthampton will continue to be operated on the present lines, and special efforts will be given to the development of fancies and specialties, including the curtain and drapery material that the company has developed."

County chairmen are nominated as follows: Raymond A. Hopkins of Barnstable; Berkshire, to be filled later; Miss Rachel Morse of Taunton; Bristol, Miss Edith Vandell of Edgartown; Essex, Charles H. Masury of Danvers; Essex, Marion Allen of Greenfield; Franklin, Mrs. William G. Dwight of Holyoke; Hampshire, Mrs. Frederick E. Judd of Southampton; Hampshire, Mrs. H. Addington Bruce of Cambridge; Middlesex, to be filled later; Mrs. Joseph H. Soley of Dedham; Norfolk, Mrs. William H. Redge of Plymouth; Plymouth, Mrs. Marion L. Higgins of South, Suffolk; Mrs. Katherine V. Parker of South Lancaster, Worcester; nominated for the nominating committee of 1928 are Mrs. John A. Chamberling of Gloucester and Mrs. George R. Blinn of Bedford.

MUSIC
Ensemble Choir
Widespread interest attached to the concert of the Ensemble Choir of the Tremont Temple Thursday night by the Ensemble Choir of Boston. The choir, which has this year been under the direction of Thompson Stone, is composed of Greater Boston choirs drawn from churches of all creeds. Those participating in the concert are the following churches in and about Boston: Trinity Church, Episcopal, Newton Center; First Unitarian Society, Newton; First Congregational, Andover; Temple Israel, Boston; Centenary Methodist Episcopal, Abundant; Tremont Street Baptist, Boston; St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston; Christ Church, Episcopal, Hyde Park; Village Church, Wellesley; Church of the Advent, Back Bay.

The singers' singleness of purpose in meeting together, must give of music, and real merit, and finally the co-operation of the leaders of the individual choirs all bespeak a worthy endeavor and high ideals. It is no small task to assemble and train the large number of singers who on Thursday filled the Tremont Temple. Each leader and each choir must prepare the music of the announced program as well as customary music used in the regular services. Yet all this preparatory work is voluntarily undertaken, and last evening's performance showed that each group had done its share conscientiously.

At the beginning of the program the Rev. Earl E. Harper, the founder of the Ensemble Choir, led the audience and the choir in the singing of "America." Then came such representative church music as Alerio's "Christus Factus Est," Gibbons' "O Thou, Central Orb," Wesley's "Wash Me Thoroughly From My Wickedness," Holst's "Let Mortal Flesh," and Rachmaninoff's "Cherubim." Through the soloists added their abilities. Clara Loebl Harper and Mrs. Stanley Ross Fisher, sopranos, Anita Dale Seymour and Marguerite Porter, contraltos; Arthur O. Wellcome, tenor, and James R. Houghton, baritone, all gave creditable accounts of themselves.

Divided though the interest in this choir may be from a public standpoint, it was plain to any listener on Thursday that for the singers there exists but one end, and that is the music and its performance. Precision and clarity and neat attacks followed on the close attention given by those singing to Mr. Stone, making for a thoroughly satisfactory reading of the works. Beyond any doubt, there is no better way for the music and its performance.

STATE LAW MAKERS JOIN IN SACCO PLEA
A petition signed by a majority of the members and the presiding officers of both houses of the Wisconsin Legislature asking for an early and impartial investigation of the Sacco-Vanzetti case was received today by Governor Fuller.

Henry A. Huber, Lieutenant-Governor; John W. Eber, Speaker of the Assembly; seven Senators and 39 Assemblymen signed the petition. The petitioners appeal to the Governor "as the only person who has power to prevent a miscarriage of justice and a great wrong."

The executive committee of the Massachusetts Branch, A. F. of L., through Martin T. Joyce, secretary-treasurer, claims that there is a reasonable doubt of the guilt of Sacco and Vanzetti, which can only be removed by a retrial.

PARADE MARSHAL NAMED
Mayor Nichols appointed yesterday William Hennessey of the Bunker Hill Post of the American Legion to be chief marshal of the Bunker Hill Day parade in Charles town on June 17, next. Mr. Hennessey served in the World War as first sergeant in Company C, 101st Infantry.

MRS. BIRD WILL QUIT CLUB POST

Mrs. Hobbs Is Nominated to Succeed Founder of Republican Group

Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, president and founder of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, is to retire from the presidency of the club at the expiration of her term of office this spring. The announcement is made through the omission of her name on the report of the nominating committee for the annual election, to be held at the clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, from 11 a. m. to 6:30 p. m., on May 27. Mrs. George W. Knowlton Jr. retires at the same time from the office of first vice-president, but is nominated as one of 12 vice-presidents.

It is understood that these changes are made in the interest of rotation in office and also on the part of Mrs. Bird, as her husband wishes to devote more time to other lines of activity.

Mrs. Franklin W. Hobbs, of Boston, treasurer of the club, has been nominated to succeed Mrs.

Harvard Unbends During Visit of Past, Present, Future 'Grads'

Not the Least Feature of Graduates' Day Was Ball Game Between Princeton Staff Publication Nine and a Crimson Team

Today Harvard bloomed under the benign visitation of several hundred younger and older "grads," returned at the suggestion of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, to observe Graduates' Day with a morning meeting, inspection of new buildings, luncheon and ball game on Soldiers Field. "Copy," otherwise Prof. Charles Townsend Copeland will read this evening. It is hoped, and undergraduates will entertain thereafter.

This was the opportunity for undergraduates to prove whether this spring function, in which they participated last year for the first time in the history of the university would prove itself. For in the arrangements for the day a greater share of activity had been entrusted to them with the admonition that they do themselves, and New England Federation and the Student Council proud.

Perhaps the greatest single factor in the day's entertainment was the ball game, for did not Princeton send a nine from among staff of university student publications to meet a nine of the Harvard Crimson? And did not this fact mark the first instance wherein the Princeton Tiger, lately retired dignified into a corner by breaking off of athletic relations with Harvard, came out from that corner with a wide and amiable grin to do a business of three-base hits and home runs with representatives of the erstwhile athletically non-existent Harvard?

No formal conclusion of the banquet.

WHEAT GROWERS PLAN TO MERGE

(Continued from Page 1)

Marketing of farm products through the elimination of combination, speculation and waste, and increasing prices to farmers. It is noted that the world over, the resolution said, "that the farm community, which has been so thoroughly committed to co-operative marketing, is the most prosperous and is established on a standard of living to which rural people are entitled."

International co-operation of co-operative marketing agencies in the chief exporting countries of the world, should be undertaken as soon as practicable, a second resolution stated. Thorough organization of producers in each country and control of a substantial percentage of wheat grown would be a necessary preliminary to world co-operation.

Better grain prices for farmers are possible without entailing any hardship on the part of the consumer, explained D. L. Smith, sales manager of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, the general selling agency for the Canadian wheat pool.

Without the pool, he said, the farmer must sell through regular grain exchanges and at prices which he has no part in determining. Now, he added, "with the enormous quantity of grain handled by our organization we are in position, at certain periods of the year, to have complete control of the Canadian available surplus."

"In our handling of about 190,000,000 bushels from September, 1925, to September, 1926, we did not sell over 20,000,000 bushels in any one month. We have no definite policy as to quantity to be sold any month, our selling being governed entirely by demand, prices obtainable and general world conditions."

Benefits to the Canadian farmer through this system were shown in the citation that May wheat at Minneapolis all season, and despite the protection of the United States tariff of 42 cents a bushel recently sold at 93 cents under Winnipeg, and at a discount of about 9 cents at Chicago. Also, it was said, Argentine Barusso wheat, which is trading at 22 cents a bushel under Canadian wheat, and Australian wheat about at 7 1/2 cents less than Canadian No. 1 northern.

"It is surely possible to get a good price for our farmers and not make the consumer suffer," Mr. Smith said. "This is evidently practicable when you consider the price of bread in Europe has fluctuated only a fraction in comparison to the wide fluctuations in wheat during the last few years."

PLAN OF BEAUTIFYING SOUTH END DISCUSSED

"Worcester Square, the Most Beautiful Park in Boston" is the slogan under which the Civic Improvement League which has undertaken to show Boston that the old South End with its fine residences and little surrounding park is a delightful place of residence and affords solution to many of the housing problems of the day.

At a meeting of the league held last evening, Stanley A. Starratt, president, it was reported that considerable progress had been made. Herbert A. Wilson, Commissioner of Police, sent a letter of appreciation and assurance of co-operation. Joseph Paul reported that transportation plans now under consideration by the city would add greatly to the advantages of the section.

HUDSON MAXIM HAS PASSED ON LAKE HOPATONG, N. J. (AP)—Hudson Maxim, inventor of explosives and author on a variety of subjects, has passed on at his home here. His smokeless powder was the first made in America, and his maximite, the first high explosive fired through heavy armor plate. His many other inventions included a steam-propelled torpedo and a high-velocity rifle shell. This shell had a speed of a mile a second.

TIDE WATER OIL INCOME Tide Water Oil and subsidiaries report net income of \$172,533 for the first quarter, equal to a dividend of 10 cents a share, compared with \$256,065, or \$1.25 a share on the preferred in the first quarter of 1926.

BEST PRINTING WILL BE SHOWN

Graphic Arts Exhibit Is Due in Boston Next Week; Will Tour Country

An exhibition of the work of the "Graphic Arts Leaders of America" is to be held next week at the offices of A. Storrs & Bement Company, 140-150 Federal Street, and will continue through May 14. The exhibition, which is open to the public, will come to Boston from New York, where it has been displayed by Henry Lindemeyer & Sons, and from Boston will proceed on its travels to a long list of important cities of the United States. By giving to the printers of these cities an opportunity to see what the various sections of the country are producing, the effort for finer workmanship in business printing is expected to receive beneficial stimulus.

This annual exhibit was inaugurated a year ago by D. L. Ward Company of Philadelphia, for the purpose of creating a wider appreciation of the value of high-class printing and encouraging a more extensive use of such products by business houses. From more than 1500 specimens submitted by leading printers of America, the judges, Norman T. A. Munder, Harvey Hopkins Dunn, William T. Innes, J. Howard Fell and George W. Ward, have selected 42 entries of quality business printing.

Because of the high grade of material sent in for consideration the judges with difficulty selected the three entrants awarded first, second and third choice and made honorable mention of five others. The first choice was given to John Henry Nash of San Francisco, the second to Redford-Kendrick-Odell Company of New York, and the third to Roger Williams Company, Cleveland. Of the 42 printers whose work is included in this collection of the Printer's Art, ten are from New England, eight of these being located in Boston and Cambridge, one in New Haven and one in Portland, a record that would seem to show that Boston is a printing center in maintaining customarily high standards.

CHURCH TO BE DEDICATED WORCESTER, Mass., May 7 (AP)—The new Wesley Methodist Church, a \$1,000,000 structure of French and English Gothic architecture, with a seating capacity of 1600, will be dedicated here tomorrow with an elaborate service under the direction of the Rev. Dr. William S. Mitchell, pastor.

A Whaling Ship in Silver

Model of the New Bedford Whaler, Charles W. Morgan, Done in Silver and Donated to the Massachusetts Gold Cup Association as an Outboard Motorboat Trophy by Col. E. H. Green of South Dartmouth.

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SCHOOLS FOSTER TRADE RESEARCH

(Continued from Page 1)

and treasurer. These officers, together with Dean Donham and Dean Edmund E. Day of the University of Michigan, comprise the new executive committee.

Part of Teaching Program

The discussion of the final session was devoted to the problem of business research. Dr. Horace Secrist of Northwestern University submitted the view that the purpose of college research should not be essentially to serve business in its current practices, but to develop such studies as were integral to the teaching program of the college. He said that the objective should not be to collect and disseminate information but to promote the intellectual power and self-realization of the student.

Mr. Willis' paper recommended that the business colleges should specialize in their research work, that they should study closely the problems of their own communities, and that they should seek complete first-hand data through co-operation with industry. He urged that investigation be not handicapped with too great a zeal for immediate practical results.

The problems of the internal organizations of research bureaus and of their external relations were considered by Spurgeon Bell of Ohio State University, M. P. McNeil of Harvard, W. A. Berridge of Brown University, and E. H. Bradford of the College of the City of New York.

WOMEN NAME TICKET

Mrs. Sadie L. Shulman has been nominated for re-election as president of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club at its annual meeting to be held next Wednesday evening in Chipman Hall. Mrs. Belle W. Minor has been nominated for corresponding secretary. Mrs. Alice K. Woodman for recording secretary, and Miss E. L. Harrington for treasurer.

Their Pennies and Dollars Will Help Rebuild Famous Ship



Newton Girl Scouts Presenting a Sum of Money to Admiral Andrews for Restoration of the U. S. S. Constitution, the Bow of Which is Seen in the Background.

CLUBWOMEN TO HOLD CENSORSHIP REVIEW

Book censorship is the subject of a symposium to be held by the Women's City Club of Boston on May 18 at 7:45 p. m. in Ford Hall. In making the announcement it is stated that it is because the activities committee of the club feels that the public has a right to understand the quality of the censorship imposed. Speakers will be Alfred Harcourt of New York, president of Harcourt, Brace & Co., Inc.; the Rev. Dr. Raymond Calkins, president of the Watch and Ward Society, and Hillier C. Wellman, librarian at the Springfield Public Library. According to an announcement from New York book publishers are planning to hold a meeting in Boston on or about May 18 to protest against book censorship as operated in Boston. These are W. S. Payson of Payson & Clark, Ltd., Alfred Harcourt of Harcourt, Brace & Co., Inc., James McRae of E. P. Dutton & Co., and Charles Boni of Boni & Liveright, Inc.

GIRL SCOUTS RAISE 'OLD IRONSIDES' FUND

Newton Troops Present \$200 to Naval Commandant

Six troops of uniformed Girl Scouts from Newtonville and the Newtons, accompanied by their bugle and drum corps passed in review before Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, Commandant of the First Naval District, at the Boston Navy Yard this morning as part of a ceremony including the presentation to Admiral Andrews of about \$200 which had been raised by these Girl Scouts toward the "Save Old Ironsides" fund.

Miss Carolyn Freeman, director of the Newton Girl Scouts, and having the rank of captain, was in charge of the ceremonies. She presented to Admiral Andrews a six-inch copper bolt to be used in the reconstruction of the Constitution, which was donated by the Newton Girl Scouts, each one of whom contributed one penny toward it. It was engraved with the words, "From the Newton Girl Scouts to the 'Save Old Ironsides' fund."

Three girls who had won the coveted Eagle and who represented troop 14, which was particularly active in raising the fund, presented the money to Admiral Andrews, explaining that it had been raised by the sale of pictures of the old frigate and by the giving of an amateur entertainment. Miss Janice Upham of troop 14 presented a bouquet of flowers to Mrs. Andrews.

During the reception and review the full navy band provided martial music. Admiral Andrews was accompanied during the ceremonies by Lieut. Commander Leland Jordan Jr., his aide, who conducted the entire party aboard the Constitution for an inspection of the ship and who later took the party over to battleship Florida, the cruisers Detroit and Raleigh, and some of the machine shops in the yard. Miss Verna E. Vandenberg of troop 14, originated the plan of selling the pictures of Old Ironsides as a scout endeavor.

NAUTICAL TRAINING PROJECT LAUNCHED

Campaign Opened to Provide Boys' Summer Cruises

A campaign for voluntary contributions to support the nautical training of boys between 14 and 21 years of age, was launched today with exercises aboard the steamship Albatross, moored at Battery Wharf.

The recently incorporated American Nautical Schools, Inc., is planning to arrange three cruises of 15 days each during the summer for boys. The cost is to be borne entirely by voluntary contributions, costing the boys only the price of their uniforms. Engine 47, one of the harbor fire boats, stood by during the celebration to give a display of the water guns, pumping tons of water high into the air.

Mrs. Nathaniel F. Emmons of Hingham hosted the house party of the organization in the rigging of the ship, which will be moved shortly to the foot of State Street. Capt. Armistead Rust, in command of the Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship Nantucket, who is one of the indorseers of the present plan, said that his visit to the Albatross today was the first since 1894 when he was an ensign in the United States Navy stationed at Sitka, Alaska, at which time the Albatross was in that port in the service of the United States Bureau of Fisheries.

A small party of guests, including representatives of the Governor and the Mayor, inspected the Albatross. Brief speeches were made relative to the purpose of the school by Maj. Gen. Mary L. Hersey and others.

WOMEN FORECAST 1928 CAMPAIGN

Democratic League Elects Officers at Session in Washington

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—The National Woman's Democratic Law Enforcement League in session here effected a permanent organization with the election of the following officers: Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson, Maryland, president; Miss Belle Kearney, Mississippi, first vice-president; Mrs. Catherine W. McCulloch, Chicago, second vice-president; Mrs. Anna D. Olsen, Minnesota, third vice-president; Mrs. John Claybrook, Houston, Tex., corresponding secretary; Mrs. Jennifer Broadbent, Virginia, recording secretary, and Mrs. Edward Thurman Smith, St. Louis, treasurer.

Methods of organization and policies to be used in the different states were discussed and plans made for effective work in obtaining the nomination of the right type of man as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States at the next National Convention.

It is expected that a meeting will be held here in January next when reports from the states will be presented. The league conference ended with a banquet at which the speakers were: Mrs. Smith, Houston Thompson, Belle Kearney, State Senator, and Robert L. Owen.

Not to Support Wet

Many of the speakers have brought out during the last two days the view that the women of the country, whether they be delegates or not, will not support a candidate who is not pledged to support the dry and the country, and specifically the Eighteenth Amendment. What the women want, as one of them put it, is a Jeffersonian Democrat, progressive, acceptable to the agricultural classes, with a thorough knowledge of all parts of the country and of the structure of the American Government; he should be able to attract Republican progressives dissatisfied with the methods of the party in control.

The assumption that the Democratic Party must be the wet party was resented by delegates. If a wet candidate is nominated by either party women voters in large numbers will not vote for him.

Out of this meeting there has come a challenge to the wet party which will grow louder as the delegates return to their respective states to work for the nomination of a man pledged to support the Constitution and all the laws.

"Putting aside all differences with reference to the wisdom of enactment thereof, we unite ourselves under this solemn declaration or platform."

Constitution Above All Else

"That the Constitution of the United States and every article and clause in it is a part of the law of every state in the Union and is the paramount law; that any attempt to revise or modify the same in any other manner than that provided in the Constitution for so doing is unconstitutional and revolutionary and that the letter and spirit of our organic laws are binding on, and must be observed by, the officers of each state in the Union who have taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States."

"While we declare our firm allegiance to the preservation of every right of individual liberty under the law we declare that public peace and public order are absolute and essential conditions of free government, and therefore, will oppose with our utmost power the forces of disorder and lawlessness from whatever source they may emanate."

"The supremacy of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are the best and wisest guarantees of the rights, liberty and happiness of all the people; and all movements seeking by deception, political manipulation, threats or organized popular clamor to overthrow or supplant these guarantees are attempts to destroy the American system of representative government organized and established by the Constitution."

CITY OBSERVANCE FOR MOTHER'S DAY

The City of Boston will officially observe Mother's Day tomorrow with special exercises at the Parkman bandstand on Boston Common at 2:30 p. m. John J. Heffernan, president of the City Council, is to preside. A concert by the First Corps Cadets Band will open the program.

Those scheduled to speak are Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, Rabbi Samuel J. Abrams, Joseph T. Zottoli, Associate Justice of the Municipal Court, Miss Eugenia M. Foss, of the American Legion Auxiliary, and Col. Neille M. Duncan of the Volunteers of America.

Thousands of Blossoms Smile Greeting for Tulip Sunday

Public Garden Is Resplendent Clothed With Tulips and Pansies in Artistic Arrangements

Spring has again adorned the Public Garden with a costume of resplendent colors, and tomorrow 50,000 tulips will blaze welcome to all Boston. It will be tulip Sunday.

They are set against the verdant background of grass. Skilled gardeners have arranged them in prim rows or circles where they form solid blocks of color to arrest the eye and cause that little involuntary gasp of admiration that is the most flattering of tributes. But that is not all. Pansies, a good 70,000 strong, are on hand, with shy pretty faces upraised. They are in every color or variety of colors the most fantastic imagination could conjure up. No other kind of flower offers such diversity of color combined with the active coloring of the pansies.

An artist's eye has guided the arranging of the pansies with the tulips. The shy reticence of the one is grouped with and contrasted by the prim dignity and bright coloring of the other. In the distance the tulips draw the eye, but close at hand the sweetness of the smaller

flowers leaves a lasting impression on the memory. A large knoll is covered thick with pansies. The white and yellow velvet is a caress to the eye. Formerly, this rocky was covered with ferns, but the large shade trees defending them from the sun has been partly cut away.

The crabapple trees will be perfectly in flower for Tulip Sunday. Their gnarled, low-spreading branches are freighted with fragrant pink-and-white blossoms that colorfully summon the attention as do the tulips and pansies.

Boston has been making an annual fête of tulip time in the Public Garden for 20 years or more. For that period, the recurring carpet of short-lived blossoms to rival the sunset's color has been a matter of interest to this city's inhabitants.

Thousands of people will visit the Garden tomorrow. Sailors true to custom will come ashore to go rowing in the tiny boats on the little pond. The swanboats are ready for their throng of eager passengers. Everything's ready.

DOUBTS NOMINATION OF GOVERNOR SMITH

CONCORD, N. H., May 7 (AP)—Doubt was expressed today by Henry W. Keyes, United States Senator from New Hampshire, that Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, will be the Democratic nominee for President. The Senator said that James A. Reed, United States Senator from Missouri was considered a very active candidate and was said in Washington to stand high among prospective standard bearers.

Senator Keyes expressed the opinion that President Coolidge has not yet definitely decided whether he will ask another term, but that he will head the ticket if the Republican Party asks him to. Senator Keyes is on his way from Washington to his home at Haverhill.

AIRCRAFT SHOW DEPICTS GAINS

(Continued from Page 1)

enabling a flier to start his engine without any outside assistance.

It would be impossible to cover, within the limited space available, the details of the many small, but nevertheless highly important advancements made in the perfection of the operation and art of flying. It must be sufficient to indicate merely the major trends.

In this connection, therefore, it is satisfactory to note that the air-cooled radial type of engine continues to grow in popularity among the commercial aircraft designers. For commercial flying this type of power plant is undoubtedly superior to any other. The Wright Whirlwind still appears to hold the field in its power class of 200 horsepower, while lower-powered engines are now being developed.

That the All-American Aircraft Display will be staged again there is absolutely no doubt. In fact, prior to one's leaving Washington, there was serious consideration and discussion of the advisability of making the display an annual event. The costs to the industry have not been great, for the co-operation of the army, navy and marine corps has been so complete that the most favorable conditions for staging the display have prevailed.

The exhibition has not only provided an opportunity for the aircraft industry to show its wares to members of other great industries and to our visitors from the South, but it has provided an opportunity for the aircraft industry to see itself, a most important necessity at times, and one promoting self-respect, which is as necessary in industries as it is in persons.

FEWER LOCOMOTIVE ORDERS Orders for 285 locomotives were placed in the first four months this year, compared with 438 in the like period last year. Total orders totaled 29,294, compared with 35,146.

OTTAWA CONSUL RETIRES JULY 1

J. G. Foster Is Succeeded After 30 Years' Service by I. N. Linnell, Boston

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Following 30 years in the consular service of the United States, John G. Foster, Consul-General at Ottawa, will retire on July 1, 1927, in accordance with the provisions of Section 18 of the Act of May 24, 1924. He will be succeeded by I. N. Linnell of the State Department.

Mr. Foster's long acquaintance with Canadian affairs has led American citizens acquainted with his work at Ottawa to call him "unofficial ambassador." His whole career has been in Canada, the last 24 years of his being in the Dominion capital. Mr. Foster's service spans the period of change in diplomatic relations between the two countries from the time when Canadian affairs were carried on through the British Embassy in Washington to the present day and the recent arrival of Vincent Massey as official Canadian Minister.

Mr. Foster was born at Derby Line, Vt., in 1859, and educated at Tufts College. He was a member of the Vermont House of Representatives in 1882 and went to Halifax as consul general in 1897. He was transferred to Ottawa in 1903. Under the re-organization plan of the American Foreign Service he was appointed a Foreign Service officer of Class 1 in 1924. In announcing his impending retirement, the State Department says:

"Mr. Foster's services in Canada have been of the utmost value to the United States and he has done much to promote and maintain friendly relations with the members of the Canadian Government and persons of prominence in Canadian political life. The department has the highest appreciation of the efficient manner in which Consul-General Foster has performed his duties throughout his entire period of 30 years' service."

Mr. Linnell, Mr. Foster's successor, has for the last four years been in charge of Canadian affairs in the western European division of the State Department. Born in Boston, he went through the Cambridge Latin School and graduated from Harvard in 1904, continuing his course through the Harvard Law School. He has served in various consular posts in Canada and England.

Bridal Gifts

(Seventh Floor)

WITH June weddings right 'round the corner, thoughts begin to turn to gifts for the bride. Among the many suitable gifts in our Colonial Room are quaint pewter novelties, lovely bronzes, lamps, mirrors, tea-tables, wall-brackets, baskets, book-ends, vases, candlesticks, desk-sets, pictures, wrought iron novelties and Venetian or Bohemian glass in amber, green and iridescent colors. We invite you to visit our Gift-room on the Seventh Floor.

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Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

GREEK COLLEGE GROUND BROKEN

Charges Fired by President
and Others at Cere-
mony in Athens

ATHENS (Special Correspondence)—The inaugural ceremony of the breaking of ground of the Athens College building, which is to be the seat of the new American educational institution in Athens, took place on the Psychiko Hills, with a wonderful view of the "Pentelicon and the Hymettus Mountains, in the presence of a great multitude, including the President of the Greek Republic, Admiral Coudanotis, and his wife, Robert Skinner, the American Minister to Greece; Greek Ministers and officials.

The inaugural function consisted of a benediction by the Metropolitan of Athens, Mr. Charilaos, the president of the Greco-American Educational Foundation, read a paper in which he especially emphasized the intimate ties binding Greece and the United States.

"I feel a particular pleasure," said the President of the Republic, "in attending this ceremony, as it inspires so much hope for the future of our Nation. I am sure that the Greco-American College will justify our aspirations, and will help to not only the intellectual but the moral character of our citizens. Our noble American friends, and especially Mr. Benakis, in founding this educational institution, render a conspicuous service to Greece and earn its lasting gratitude."

Several Mines Exploded
On the conclusion of his speech, the President gave a burning torch, with which he ignited a long wick, and within a few seconds a mine exploded at a distance of some 250 meters, blowing high up into the air the rock out of the ground where the foundations of the main building of the college are to be dug. A second, kindled by Mr. Skinner, produced two successive explosions, and a third one, causing three successive explosions, was ignited by Miss Deila, replacing her grandfather, Mr. Benakis, who was unable to be present.

Mr. Skinner, as representative of the trustees of the college, expressed the wish that the Greek people, despite the hard times they had recently experienced, might regain their intellectual tranquility and progress. He stressed the point that the college must always be considered as a purely Greek institution both in thought and deed.

The college is under the supervision of the Greek Government. The teaching staff is composed of Greek, American and English teachers and professors. Mr. Howland, the president of the Refuge Settlement Commission, will act as director. It is estimated that the funds necessary for the construction and functioning of the college buildings cannot be less than \$5,000,000 drachmas. Mr. Benakis has offered \$3,000,000 drachmas; Mr. Kehayas, an American-Greek millionaire, has given \$5,000,000 drachmas, and many others have offered various sums, amounting to 5,500,000 drachmas. Dr. Fritchett, Dr. Capps, Dr. Finlay, Mr. Howland, Mr. Degan and Mr. Kehayas, who form the trustees of the college in America, are endeavoring to raise funds toward that end. The founders are hopeful that the deficit will be met in due course, so that the college will be able to function in the autumn of next year.

The site selected for the college is so suitable for an educational institution that the authorities of the Araskeion College for girls are transferring their institution to a site next to the Athens College, and suggestions have been made to the American Girls' College in Phaleron to take a similar step. These schools are called upon to fill a gap left open by the disruption of the American school in Turkey, where the Turkish Greeks and Armenians especially—now refugees in Greece—received their education.

AMERICA EXPLOITS
BIG SOUTH AFRICAN
MANGANESE DEPOSITS

CAPE TOWN (Special Correspondence)—To indicate the magnitude of the American enterprise in the exploitation of the manganese deposits in the Postmasburg district of South Africa, it is now officially stated that the new company will advance £250,000 for the construction of a new branch railway line and that 13 daily trains will be required to deal with this company's products alone.

The negotiations have been completed and Tillman Roosevelt, Minister of Justice, expressed the opinion that the new venture marks a definite step forward in the development of the base metal industry in South Africa and that generally there is a prospect of great expansion in the exploitation of this sphere of the country's resources.

He said: "I think we are on the eve of very big industrial developments. We have expected developments in the base metal industry for some time and events are working out just as we anticipated. Apart from manganese, there are other minerals which are going to be exploited."

FAMILY ALLOWANCE SYSTEM
IS INVESTIGATED BY LABOR

Lack of Unanimity Is Expressed by the Various Countries
Interrogated

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—An investigation of the question of family allowances has recently been carried out by the International Federation of Trade Unions, with the result that a surprising lack of unanimity has been expressed by the various countries interrogated. Austria, Germany, Holland, Rumania and Yugoslavia are all emphatically opposed to the system, whereas Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Poland are as strongly in favor.

The Czechoslovak trade union center regards the matter as one of "national importance," the Belgian center has prepared a bill which it is intended to introduce into Parliament at the earliest possible moment, while the Polish has not yet passed any special resolution on the subject.

Answers in Affirmative
The first question asked was, "Does any such system exist in your country?" As regards Europe, this was answered affirmatively by Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Latvia, Poland, Rumania, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. A negative reply was sent by Hungary, Memal, Spain and Sweden, while Great Britain had not yet adopted the system, both public and private enterprises had adopted it. In Switzerland, however, only one private concern had done so—a clock-making factory—while in Rumania the only private employers to pay the allowances are the mining enterprises.

Canada Opposes System
Germany reported that the system "had its highest vogue in the time of the Weimar Republic."

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Sunset Stories

Sprises

"WHAT time is Mother coming home?" asked Jean, leaning lovingly against Grandma's knee.

"I'm afraid she will be late tonight, honey. What is the matter with the dollies? Are they tired of so much play?" Grandma smoothed the silken head of the little girl gently.

"No, but I am. Isn't there something I could do to surprise Mother? Could I put the kettle on? It's nearly supper time."

Grandma looked doubtful.

"Do let me try, Grandma. I'll

stand on a chair and hold the kettle

under the tap and not fill it too full."

"Well, well, I see you know something about it already. Be careful

not to spill it on yourself." Jean

gave a happy little chuckle as

she ran out to the kitchen. "I can

set my doll's table, Grandma," she

called back. "So why couldn't I set

our table? Wouldn't that surprise

Mother?"

"It would indeed. I believe I'll let

you try," Grandma answered.

Jean filled the kettle and carried it

to the stove. It was heavy, and she

set it down with a grunt. "There,

that's done. Let me see, the dollies

go on first. Oh, I know. I'm just

going to love setting the table."

It was fun picking out the cute

little linen pieces with the daisies on

them. Grandma's fingers had worked

them all.

"And now the knives and forks," said Grandma. "Can you tell me how you should place them?"

"Well, I suppose so that they will be easy to pick up and use," said Jean, opening the silver drawer of the buffet.

"Yes. If we cut with the knife then we shall hold it in the right hand," said Grandma.

"And so it goes to the right of the dolly," added Jean. "That's just the way I do with my doll's things. The fork goes on the left. Only I have trouble sometimes remembering which is left. How many spoons, Grandma?"

"Two, dear."

Jean hustled about distributing the silver gleefully.

She found the napkin rings, the pepper and salt shakers, the sugar bowl, and the cream pitcher. And then, just when the kettle was beginning to sing, Mother's key was heard in the front door.

"Sprise! Sprise!" shouted Jean, running to meet her. "Come and see our sprise!"

Mother kissed her fondly and followed her to the dining room.

"Well, well, my own little daughter!" she exclaimed, looking from Jean to the neatly set table and back again. "What a help this is! Now it won't take a minute to get supper. You have made me very happy, darling. And I have a surprise for you, too. I was going to keep it until tomorrow, but I guess you may as well have it tonight."

Jean's eyes sparkled. There wasn't anything quite as fascinating as a surprise—unless it was a secret. And this one was both, because it wasn't until Jean had eaten all her supper, the soft cooked rice, and bread and butter and a glass of milk that Mother brought it out. And then, what do you think it was? A chocolate ruse!

"It's just like a party tonight!" cried Jean, turning the pretty, fluted dessert around on her plate. "We did need the two spoons, didn't we, Grandma?"

Grandma nodded and smiled.

"I think, Mother, I'd like to set the table for you every night," said Jean, as she took a big spoonful of her chocolate ruse.

western states. The last session was held in Pensacola, Fla.

Mr. Robert Falconer Elected
Philadelphia will be the next convention city of the Religious Education Association. Sir Robert A. Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, has been re-elected president and Dr. Lynn Harold Hough of Detroit, vice-president.

Will Speak in London
The Council on Interchange of Preachers and Speakers has arranged with the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman of Brooklyn, for a week of conference at St. Martin-in-the-Fields Church, London, July 11 to 17. The general subject will be "The Protestant Evangelical Situation in America and England."

Presbyterians Wipe Out Deficit
The Presbyterian board of national missions has announced that its campaign for special subscriptions to cover a deficit of nearly \$1,000,000 has been successful.

Salvation Army Dedicates
In Columbus, O., the Salvation Army has reopened and rededicated its building on East State Street.

Methodist Bishops Meet
The board of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church has just held its annual meeting at Warren, Pa.

EDUCATIONISTS OF CANADA MEET

Improvement of Curricula Advocated—Emphasis on War Teaching Deprecated

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—Practical suggestions for improving the curricula of the Canadian schools were placed before the members of the Manitoba Educational Association, at the twenty-second annual meeting by leading Canadian educationists.

Too much emphasis was placed on war and the soldier, and not enough on really constructive activities, in the teaching of history in the schools, said Dean McKillop, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, who spoke on agriculture and the schools, said the dean. While school children were told much of Caesar and Napoleon, was anything mentioned of the thousands of workers who produced food for the legions of these warriors?

As Canada was not raising a race of peasants, the dean was in favor of giving rural children a general

education, instead of stressing the purely agricultural subjects.

Dr. George M. Weir of the University of British Columbia, deprecated the continuance of the written examination system in the schools. It was a heritage from the past, and actually retarded educational progress, he asserted. Under this system, the efficiency of teachers was judged by the number of "passes" in their classes, hence their one aim became to pass 100 per cent of their pupils. Dr. Weir was in favor of the junior high school system to replace the written entrance examination plan.

Revision of the curriculum on a natural scientific basis, to give the pupils a greater training in meeting the actual problems of life, was advocated by Dr. Weir, in an address before another section of the convention. The present list of studies, he contended, contains much that is obsolete. Too much is taught of the remote history of Egypt, Greece and Rome, and practically no attention paid to contemporary problems.

Robert Watson, the author, speaking before the English section, said that Canadian literature was "clean," compared to the flood of literature from elsewhere which poured into this country. There were in Canada about 250 writers who had published books, he said, and appealed for greater support of Canadian writers so that more progress could be made in the literary field.

MEXICO FORMING MOTHERS' CLUBS

Program of Social and Economic Betterment Outlined

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)—The division of primary and normal instruction of the Secretariat of Public Education announces that plans have been completed for the formation of a series of mothers' clubs in the Federal District. The purpose of the clubs will be to better the social, cultural, physical, moral and economic condition of women in the district. The program of these clubs, as outlined, includes:

The organization of choruses, study groups, dramatic groups, indoor games, motion picture exhibitions, musicals, etc.

Formation of libraries and greater use of those in the schools; instruction in drawing and manual work, especially as applied to decoration of the home.

Promotion of sports by establishment of public playgrounds and baths.

Organization of a series of conferences to discuss the ill-effects from the use of alcohol and drugs, and to impress mothers with the importance of the duties of the home.

Establishment of cooking classes; instruction in various aspects of home duties; instruction in cutting and sewing clothes for children and mothers; formation of co-operatives of production and consumption; and establishment of saving funds systems; instruction in the use of modern methods.

ALBERTA GRAIN ESTIMATE

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—According to advices received from Alberta by the grain trade, the wheat pool estimates an increase of 500,000 acres to be sown to wheat this year despite the backward state of the weather. New settlers are going into the province in numbers and their work on the land will help to swell the volume of exports. Moisture conditions are such at the present time that drought conditions in Alberta are regarded as being unlikely this summer.

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The Boy's Mite

Kansas City, Mo.

Special Correspondence

THE intrinsic worth of a gift most certainly does not determine its real value to either giver or recipient.

It was a gift-giving season and the little ones of a certain school were showering their teacher with many tokens of love. Boxes of candy, flowers, fruit, and divers other delightful offerings had found their way to her desk.

One little fellow of seven years looked on with a speculative look in his great dark eyes. He was a Mexican from an humble quarter of the city where the bare needs of life were matters for which to be supremely grateful. However, the little lad, nothing daunted, took stock one evening of his own personal treasures, composed mainly of discarded gathered here and there from trash heaps. He finally decided that a castor from some piece of furniture was his most prized belonging. This he thrust into his small pocket and carried to "teacher" with a radiant little face.

This particular teacher was one of those priceless forces in our public school system, a young woman who loved each of her pupils with a fervent and unselfish devotion. With knowing—but soon brimming—eyes she took the old castor from the Mexican child and placed it among her store of gifts. Deep understanding and gratitude placed upon this crude offering a value that surpassed all the others.

CANADIAN INDIANS MAKING PROGRESS

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—Indians living in the prairie provinces of Canada, as they come more and more in contact with civilized methods, are benefiting accordingly. A report from the federal department of Indian affairs indicates, among other things, that schools are becoming more popular, and that there are now very few school age children who do not attend one of the 41 residential schools maintained for their benefit. Many of the adult Indians are making a success of farming and cattle raising, and the records show that about half of these are graduates of

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CRIMINALS LOSE IN CALIFORNIA

Legislature Modernizes Code to Make Penalty Swift and Sure

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (Staff Correspondence)—More than 50 measures intended to promote more efficient administration of justice have been passed by the forty-seventh California Legislature, according to Maj. Walter K. Tuller of Los Angeles, chairman of the California Crime Commission.

"The program of the commission has gone over almost completely," Major Tuller said. "We have made California unsafe for the operation of professional criminals. For the first time we will have swift and certain administration of criminal justice without delays and without technicalities."

It is estimated that under the new code the average criminal trial will be cut from more than a year to less than four months, with swift appeal and prompt imprisonment. The plea of insanity is barred from felony trials. This plea must be raised before trial, and in that event a preliminary trial is held solely on this plea.

The code provides for minimum imprisonment of 12 years without opportunity for parole upon a third conviction, and life imprisonment for fourth offenses.

Major Tuller announced that a movement is already on foot to place before the voters two constitutional amendments which were part of the commission's program but were not passed by the Legislature. These permit a trial judge in felony cases to comment upon the evidence as well as the law in a case, and allow the prosecution to comment upon the failure of the defendant to take the witness stand in his own defense.

3 simple motions



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Progress in the Churches

Congregational Pensioners
Assets of more than \$10,000,000 are now being administered by the ministerial boards of the Congregational churches for pensioning Congregational ministers. There is also incidental protection against disability and for the family. These assets include the Pilgrim Memorial Fund of nearly \$5,000,000 held perpetually in trust as the foundation of a modern pension plan known as the Annuity Fund for Congregational Ministers.

The Annuity Fund has, since its organization in 1914, gathered resources from annual dues of ministers who have become members, and credits from the income of the foundation fund, reaching \$2,726,264 on Dec. 31, 1925. Resources of the Annuity Fund are now increasing approximately \$500,000 each year. The assets administered by the ministerial boards include also approximately \$2,000,000 of funds held by boards of ministerial relief, state and national. Total receipts of the ministerial boards the last two years were \$1,935,000.

Nation-wide use of newspapers for paid advertising of churches is advocated in a message issued today to all the evangelical denominations within the Federal Council of Churches. The message is signed by Walter I. Clark of Philadelphia for the Presbyterian Church; the Rev. G. Warfield Hobbs of New York for the Protestant Episcopal Church; J. T. Brabner Smith of Chicago for the Methodist Church, and M. E. McIntosh of New York for the Baptist Church. This committee was named following a recent interdenominational conference of promotional publicity and financial executives of the churches.

The message in part is as follows: "Recognizing the tremendous development of the power of paid advertising, we urge that the general agencies of the church and also the individual churches make increasing use of this medium for the promotion of the Christian faith, and recommend that definite budgets be established for such paid advertising as a part of the great publicity program of the church."

Four Hundredth Anniversary
Sweden is preparing to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the introduction of the Lutheran Reformation into that country. It was on June 21, 1527, that Lutheranism became the state religion of Sweden. The celebration at Waesteras of Reformation Diet Day will be observed this June 21, in the presence of the King, the royal family, the Cabinet and Parliament.

The Louise Clothes Shop
Incorporated
37 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON
GOWNS—COATS
Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
Beginning May 16th
LOUISE LEVENSALOR

Permanent Waving
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RUGEN METHOD
Specializing in White Hair.
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A Bit of Paris in Boston!
French Dressmakers
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ment. Historic pictures will be exhibited.

Million-Dollar Gift
A gift of \$1,000,000 to seven boards and agencies of the Methodist Episcopal Church is announced by Dr. Morris W. Ebanes, treasurer of the board of foreign missions, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, the principal beneficiary. The gift is conditional on the payment of certain annuities, and is therefore not available for immediate use.

At the request of the donor, his name is not to be made public. It is announced, however, that he is a business man for many years connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church and is now a member of one of its missionary boards.

Church Choir Contest
Chicago's third annual church choir contest will be held at Orchestra Hall May 24. As in former years, this event brings forward the best quality of music and stimulates the church to greater discrimination and appreciation in this important part of church worship.

Religious Peace Conference
A preliminary conference to initiate plans for a universal religious peace conference will be held next year. Arrangements already have been made for the participation of representatives of 11 religions. The peace conference itself will be held in 1930.

Church Army Builds Houses
The Church Army has built 137 houses in various parts of England and has others in course of erection.

Presbyterians to Convene
The sixty-seventh general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States will convene in El Dorado, Ark., on May 19. The Rev. Dr. J. W. Skinner, president of the Texas-Mexican school at Kingsville, Tex., is the retiring moderator. This general assembly represents 17 synods in 17 southern and southern

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Gift to Mother
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Catherine Gannon's
Chocolates
She will appreciate your judgment in selecting candies of such EXCELLENT QUALITY.
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BOYLSTON STREET AT MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
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PRIVY COUNCIL TO RULE ON SUNDAY OBSERVANCE

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—Manitoba is to ask the privy council in London, Eng., for a definite ruling as to which of two laws applies in this province with regard to Sabbath observance. As things are at present, no one knows definitely whether the federal Lord's Day Act or whether the common law of England, dating back to the reign of King Charles I, takes precedence. The question has been brought to the front by the Lord's Day Alliance, which has been pressing for some time for a ruling on the subject. The Alliance is opposed to the operation of Sunday excursion trains in Manitoba, which were authorized by enactment of the provincial Legislature. Both the Manitoba appeal court and the privy council already have ruled to the legality of the Sunday excursion trains. The ruling of the Manitoba court, which was subsequently upheld by the higher tribunal, was that, as the legislation allowing the Sunday pleasure trains was permissive, and not prohibitory, it came within the jurisdiction of the Legislature.

NORTHWEST FORESTS NOW DECLARED SAFE

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—The forest industry of the Northwest, because of the growing interest in its preservation through education and a general awakening, is in no danger of destruction, according to Col. W. B. Greeley, chief forester. Speaking before the Chamber of Commerce, he declared that 60 per cent of the 50,000 forest fires which occur annually in this country are the result of carelessness or neglect, and the solution of the problem lies in an awakening of the American people to the situation.

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Is the time to have installed that heating system you have been thinking about. Our prices are lower at present than at any time since 1918. You need not be without heat while we are doing this. Our 52 years' experience has taught us how.
Hot Water, Steam and Vapor Heating
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Boilers and famous Pellet Furnaces.
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Immediate service. May we submit an estimate?
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Chocolates and Bon Bons
Wonderful in its chocolate blend and in great variety of pure, delicious fillings.
Only one store—Little Bldg., Arcade, Mill orders accepted. THE D. L. PAGE INC., 206 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

LET YOUR Gift to Mother
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She will appreciate your judgment in selecting candies of such EXCELLENT QUALITY.
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RADIO

COMMERCIAL
RADIO FINDS
BELFAST BESTMaine Location Proves Most
Effective Point for Dis-
tance Reception

History repeats itself in radio as in everything else, young Marconi some two decades ago, while seeking to ascertain the feasibility of transatlantic wireless or radio, chose the Newfoundland coast as the nearest and best site for the reception of signals originating in England. Later, Marconi established a station in Nova Scotia, and still later at Wellfleet, along the narrow arm of Cape Cod.

More recently, transatlantic radio has been hampered from the north shore of Long Island, far to the south, with the powerful transmitters for flinging dots and dashes to Europe and to South America, side by side with super-sensitive receivers for intercepting dots and dashes originating overseas to the north, to the south. Yet today, as the result of actual test and careful survey, radio men have determined on the Maine coast as the most suitable locality for long-distance reception. Hence the Belfast, Me., receiving station of the Radio Corporation of America, marks the return of transatlantic radio reception to the northeastern coast of America, which is virtually steeped in transatlantic radio history.

World-Wide Service

In addition to its activities in the fields of radiocasting and radio service to ships at sea, the Radio Corporation of America maintains an elaborate and extensive system of direct radio telegraphic service to Great Britain, France, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Poland and Italy, to well east, as well as Argentina and Brazil, to the south. On the Pacific Coast, there is direct radio service to Hawaii and to Japan with an extension to Java. Plans are under way for an early extension of the service to other countries, among them Chile, Colombia and Venezuela in South America, and China, French Indo-China and the Philippines in the Far East.

Radio engineers are ceaselessly striving for better, faster and still more economical transatlantic service. As part of these efforts, there has been constructed at Belfast, Me., an automatic relay station to intercept European radiograms under the most favorable conditions and to relay them to the main traffic office at 65 Broad Street, situated in the heart of New York City.

Why the modest town of Belfast should have been selected as the virtual center of international affairs, is either a great or deep mystery. It appears that extensive tests proved to RCA engineers that the reception of European signals was much better at Belfast than at Riverhead on Long Island, where the main receiving station is located. A survey of thunderstorms during the past decade, made by the United States Weather Bureau, indicated that there are twice as many thunderstorms at Riverhead as at Belfast.

Thunderstorms Avoided

A bad thunderstorm center in the New England States lies between Riverhead and Belfast, and so affects the reception of European signals. Also, while Belfast is nearly north of Riverhead, it lies almost directly on the great circle route from Riverhead to Europe, and is 300 miles nearer the distant transmitters than is Riverhead. The main reason, the European radio signals are at least 30 per cent stronger at Belfast.

The Belfast station also played an important role in re-radiocasting the British radio programs in the United States. Music, picked up by the microphones of station 2LO in London, was transmitted by wire to the powerful Daventry station in England, then hurled across the Atlantic and intercepted at Belfast, followed by short-wave retransmission to the RCA laboratory in New York City, thence by direct line to the control room of WJZ, and once more retransmitted, this time on the usual radiocast wavelengths.

Encouraged by the excellent results obtained at Belfast, engineers of the Radio Corporation decided upon Belfast as an important communication center, with direct wire link to the traffic office in New York City, instead of the short-wave radio line to Riverhead, as heretofore. As part of this program, the new station was opened up for traffic a short while back. The new station is of brick and concrete construction, entirely fireproof, and the last word in receiving station design. It has a capacity of 16 radio telegraph channels.

The building at present houses 13 complete long-wave receiving sets, operating on wavelengths from 8000 to 23,000 meters, and, in addition, contains a complete power plant consisting of battery generator equipment for supplying A, B and C voltages to the vacuum tubes of the receivers. It is also equipped with an oil-heating steam plant and has its own water supply.

The function of the new station, as with previous facilities, is to pick up radio telegraphic signals from European stations. The signals are first picked up on a uni-directional antenna, consisting of three antennae, each nine miles long, and spaced six miles apart throughout the parallel straits for the greatest possible efficiency in long-wave reception. The triple broadcast antenna system at Belfast is a highly directional one, covering only a small angle and capable of receiving signals from European countries beginning with Norway to the north, and sweeping down to Italy on the south.

The antenna system, known as the Beverage wave antenna, is quite unique so far as any radio knowledge and practice is concerned. It is the invention of H. H. Beverage, its inventor.

who, rather appropriately, hails from North Haven, Me., and is now on the engineering staff of the RCA laboratory at the station. This type of antenna is employed at all RCA transatlantic receiving stations. For European signals, in the case of the Belfast installation, this antenna provides the effect of an antenna nearly 1000 feet high, or 20 times as high as the average aerial used for receiving radiocast signals, yet it is only 20 feet high itself, and strung along on poles very much after the fashion of a rural telephone line.

Of interest to the lay reader is the fact that a multiplicity of receiving sets are worked on one Beverage wave antenna, each set provided with wave trap and filters so that signals from the desired transmitter are taken off the antenna and then built up by radio-frequency amplifier for subsequent detection and audio amplification.

The radio signals intercepted by the long-wave antenna are brought to the Belfast station building over transmission lines, where each signal is tuned in by its respective receiver and then automatically relayed over leased telegraph lines to the central office of the Radio Corporation of America in New York City. At the latter point, the signals are automatically recorded on high-speed recorders, while the inked paper tape with its wave line passes by the operator seated before a typewriter on which the dots and dashes are transcribed into letters, words, sentences and finally into complete radiograms.

To handle the volume of traffic going through the Belfast station alone, including radiograms from Norway, Sweden, Great Britain, Germany, France, Holland, Poland and Italy, requires a permanent staff of 10 men.

TONE QUALITY BASIS
OF NEXT I. R. E. PAPERS

NEW YORK, May 3.—Two interesting papers will be presented at the next regular meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers on May 4 at 8 p. m., to be held at 33 West Thirty-ninth Street. The first will be "Sound Speaker Testing Methods" by Dr. Irving Wolf and Mr. A. Ringel of the Radio Corporation Technical and Test Department. This paper will be illustrated by lantern slides and will be distributed in pamphlet form.

The second paper, "On Quality of Speech and Music," by Mr. J. E. Kelly of the Bell Telephone Laboratories will include demonstrations of the effect of dropping frequencies from voice and music. This will be done by means of carefully prepared special phonograph records. An informal dinner will be served at the Fraternity Club Grill, Thirty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, at 6:30 p. m.

Importance of Government
Radio Farm Service Seen
1,252,126 Farms Use Reports as Guide to Better
Business—Set Increase 126 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, May 7.—There are now 1,252,126 farms in the United States equipped with radio receiving sets, the Radio Service of the Department of Agriculture announces in the report of its past season's work. This estimate was based on returns made by county agricultural agents throughout the country and showed a 126 per cent increase over the 553,008 sets estimated to be on farms July, 1925.

Iowa led the states with 99,990 farm radio sets, or an increase of 160 per cent since 1925. Indiana was second with 81,444, but this figure represented an increase of 577 per cent as compared with the 1925 figure. Other leading states included Missouri with 77,510 sets; Nebraska with 65,754; Illinois with 65,532; Ohio with 63,448; Kansas with 62,055. The large percentage of increase, however, was shown in Utah, where the number of sets was estimated at 6061 as compared with 899 estimated in 1925.

How farm radio sets are being used, the program preferences of the farmers, and their own ideas for improving present service were also set forth in an analysis of replies to a questionnaire sent to 10,000 farm radio owners, and included in the report.

Summarizing this analysis, Sam Pickard, chief of the radio service, said: "These replies show that American farmers prefer radio talk to music nearly two to one. Voluntary comments accompanying the formal answers indicate a strong dislike for jazz. In music, they want old-time tunes and classical music. Aside from educational farm programs, weather and market reports, political talks are evidently popular and more current news programs are in demand.

Planning Daily Work
"Farmers are not using the radio merely for entertainment. The day's work is now planned according to the weather forecasts sent out by the weather bureau and received by radio much more quickly than was formerly possible. Market reports issued by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics are eagerly followed and numbers of farmers report definite savings in dollars and cents as a result of this service."

"Not only that," said Mr. Pickard, "but hundreds of the reports from farmers cite instances where the educational programs prepared by the radio service and broadcast through nearly 100 commercial and state college stations, have been promptly applied to the immediate advantage of the individual radio owner."

"Many stockmen report larger and more profitable pig crops as a result of the adoption of better practices outlined by radio. Others claim that information from these radio programs has enabled them to get their poultry projects on a sound financial basis. Still others report thrifter livestock and improved marketing practices as a direct result of their recent radio schooling. More cotton on fewer acres, better food in the home, and more eggs from the chickens are listed among the benefits received by farmers."

Radio Program Notes

STANDARDIZATION of the Orange network of the National Broadcasting Company, the Pacific coast chain of stations, has progressed, so that "receptionists" may know what to expect on the NBC hour each night. The chain programs are on the air every night at 9 o'clock, Pacific standard time, with the exception of Mondays and Saturdays, when they are presented at 8 p. m.

Monday nights a condensed version of a grand opera is sung by the National Opera Company. An hour in Memory Lane, a program devoted to songs of bygone days, is on the air every Tuesday night. Wednesday's offering is in the nature of a choral and dramatic program, presenting a male chorus and short one-act dramas by the National Dramatic Company. William Rainey, director. Light operas presented in an hour are the attractions on Thursdays. A novelty program of popular song arrangements, which is termed "Hits and Bits," is on the air each Friday night. The Saturday Night Review, which although exceedingly popular, was not drawn from any musical dramas or comedies. The artists to be featured in this hour will be Erva Giles, soprano, who will play the part of the leading woman and Frank Mann, tenor, who will act as leading man. The production and orchestra are under the direction of Walter G. Haenschen.

The musical shows, parts of which will be used in forming the coming program, include "The Chocolate Soldier," "Castles in the Air," "Listen, Lester," "Madcap Duchess," "East is West" and "Alma." The works of Victor Herbert will have a prominent part in the program, the orchestra playing his composition, "Yesterthoughts" in the early part of the program and later on it will play numerous selections from his operetta, "The Madcap Duchess."

The well-known popular trio known to the radio audience as the Record Boys will make their last appearance from WJZ and KDKA before starting on their spring concert tour at 9 o'clock, Monday night.

The Record Boys make three concert tours each year, one in the fall, one in the spring and a lengthy one during the summer months lasting usually from the middle of June until the latter part of September. The spring tour this year has been delayed several weeks in order to give the additional time to their radio audience.

The complete program for this radiocast is as follows:
Bulgarian March from "Chocolate Soldier" Orchestra
Yesterthoughts.....Herbert
Land of Romance from "Castles in Air" Frank Mann, tenor
Mingonette.....Primi
Chant Sans Paroles.....Primi
When Shadows Fall from "Listen, Lester" Selections from "Madcap Duchess" Herbert
Au Natural.....Millgram
C'est Vous Tenor solo
Love's Greeting.....Stajowski
Chinese Lullaby from "East is West" Selections from "Alma".....Briquet
Oriental Dance.....Noland Herbert

Gov. Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts will speak over WBZ-WBZA at 7:30 p. m. Sunday on a special Mother's Day program. A suitable musical program will also be offered at this time.

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (330 Meters)
5:45 p. m.—Dick Newcomb's Society orchestra.
6:15 Baseball results.
6:18 Lenox Ensemble.
6:23 Cyril J. LaFrancis and his American Legion orchestra.
7:00 Lowell's orchestra.
7:23 Joseph Koker concert group.
7:30 "Pop" concert, direction Alfredo Castaldi.
10:40 Baseball results.
10:43 Lenox Ensemble.
11:15 Weather.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (340 Meters)
4 p. m.—News.
4:30 Charles Neal, baritone.
4:30 Milton Le Kirsh and his orchestra.
6:00 WEAF, Waldorf-Astoria concert orchestra.
6:45 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
7:00 News.
7:30 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
7:45 Highway bulletin.
7:50 Newspaper talk.
8:00 WEAF, The "Week Enders," a synthetic symphony.
10:00 WEAF, "Our Government," by David Lawrence.
10:10 Creating the Home.
10:15 "Ed" Andrews and his orchestra.
11:00 Radio forecast and weather, E. P. Rideout.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (435 Meters)
4 p. m.—Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
4:30 Visits to the theater.
5:00 The Smilers: A. G. Melanson and E. J. Constan, piano and ukulele.
6:30 "Dok" Eisenburg and his Sinfonians.
8:37 Movie news.
7:00 Continuation of dinner dance.
7:25 Baseball scores.
7:30 Weather.
7:30 "Building the Home Harmonious." The Lady of the Indies.
7:40 Talk, Boston Better Business Bureau.
8:00 The Boston Square and Compass Club: Fellows and Law in Hodge Podge.
10:30 News.
10:35 p. m.—Dance music, direction W. Edward Boyle.

WJZ, New York City (444 Meters)
7 p. m.—Don Voorhes orchestra.
7:00 "All American Broadcasting Team."
11:30 Max Fisher's orchestra.
WJAF, New York City (495 Meters)
4 p. m.—Waldorf-Astoria concert orchestra.
6:55 Baseball scores.
7:00 News.
7:30 "The Week Enders," a synthetic symphony.
8:00 "Our Government," by David Lawrence.
10:10 Eddie Elkins' orchestra.
10:15 A. A. Rolfe's orchestra.
WASN, Boston, Mass. (390 Meters)
4:02 to 6 p. m.—Store news.
WBRO, Wellesley Hills, Mass. (445 Meters)
11 p. m.—Address by Dr. Henry Halman Sanderson: Scripture reading; poetry recital.

WGBH, Portland, Me. (500 Meters)
10 p. m.—From WEAF.
WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (545 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Musical program.
8:00 Banquet dance orchestra.
10:10 Banquet dance orchestra.
WJAB, Providence, R. I. (454 Meters)
4 p. m.—From WEAF.
WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (470 Meters)
6 p. m.—Hub Trio.
6:25 News: Sidney Alexander, violinist; Mabel P. Mann, soprano; Marion Loveland, contralto.
7:00 Hub Trio.
7:30 Bible study period.
8:00 Orchestra and glee clubs of South Manchester High School.
9:30 Kathryn Horman, soprano; Harold Rannome, baritone.
10:00 Weather; Chorus worthy orchestra.
WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (490 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Dinner music.
8:30 Shea's Buffalo Theater program.

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8:30 Shea's Buffalo Theater program.

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Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

Ice Cream Without a Freezer

EXCELLENT ice cream may be made in an old dishpan in the side of which, about an inch from the bottom, a few holes are bored, to let out superfluous water. Make the ice cream mixture some time before freezing it and allow it to get thoroughly chilled by standing near the ice in the refrigerator. A glass fruit jar is an excellent container for the mixture.

The most satisfactory way to break ice for freezing ice cream is to put a big chunk in a canvas bag kept for the purpose, and to strike it with a hammer until the ice is in pieces smaller in size than English walnuts. Measure the ice and for this method of freezing to each measure add one measure of coarse salt. Make as much as will be needed, because when freezing begins, the work will be continuous. Mix the ice and salt thoroughly in the dishpan, then scoop it out of the center so you can set in the hollow the pan containing the ice cream mixture.

To get the best and quickest results, this pan should have as large an amount of surface in contact with the ice as possible. Pack the freezing mixture close around the pan and nearly to the top of it, and add a little cold water to hasten freezing when it is time to begin. When the ice cream mixture begins to stick to the bottom and sides of the pan, scrape it away and continue the process until the mixture is like mush. Quite an amount of cream may be frozen by this method in about 15 minutes.

Pack the cream quickly into a mold, seal it waterproof, and immerse it in the rest of the freezing mixture in the pan from which superfluous water has been drained. Cover with newspaper and wrap a piece of old carpet over and around the pan. Set it aside to ripen for at least two hours before using.

This method may be employed for any kind of ice cream to be frozen in a freezer. However, there are many delicious desserts commonly called ice cream that require no stirring during freezing. These mixtures are merely chilled and then packed in a mold and immersed in the freezing mixture the required length of time to make them solid.

This is a very simple matter with a fireless cooker. The insulation that prevents the escape of heat from hot food keeps in the cold when the freezing mixture is put into the nest. If no mold is available, the ice cream mixture may be thoroughly chilled in a glass fruit jar that has been sealed tight and that will fit into the fireless cooker vessel when the cover is on. Make the freezing mixture as previously described, except that three measures of ice to one of salt must be used. Put a layer about an inch thick in the cooker vessel and lay the mold in the center. Pack the ice and salt around it until the vessel is full. Cover and leave in the fireless nest the time specified.

A mold so packed must be sealed so as to be waterproof. Ice cream molds sold for this purpose have close-fitting covers, but they must be further sealed by a strip of cloth which has been dipped into melted lard and which is about an inch wide and long enough to go around the opening with an inch or two to spare. The mold is wiped off after the ice cream mixture has been packed in it, then the hot cloth is smoothly applied over the seam. The fat is immediately hardened and forms a waterproof seal. When a fruit jar is used as a mold to be immersed in ice and salt, it is a good plan to dip the top in melted fat after it has been sealed as tight as possible with the cover and rubber ring. This is not so necessary when the jar can be stood upright; water cannot collect about the opening.

When molds are immersed in large containers it is quite a help to tie each mold in a piece of cheesecloth. The mold is then packed in the usual manner, and the corners of the cloth are made to stick up through the ice. Then it takes but a moment to pull out the dish at serving time.

Some delicious desserts that require no stirring during freezing are the following:

Pineapple Mousse. Mix together 2 cups of grated canned pineapple, 1/4 cup of sugar and 1/4 cup of lemon juice and let it stand an hour near the ice. Then for five minutes 1 1/2 tablespoons of gelatin in 2 tablespoons of cold water, add 1/4 of a cup of boiling water and stir until dissolved. Add it to the pineapple mixture and cool it until it begins to thicken. Fold in 1 quart of whipped cream or evaporated milk and pour into a brick mold or small individual molds. Fill the molds to overflowing, cover and seal with waxed paper or a cloth dipped in melted fat. Pack in equal parts of ice and salt and let stand four hours.

Frozen Rice with Strawberries. Wash 1 cup of rice and cook until tender in 1 quart of milk, 1/4 teaspoonful of salt and the rind of a lemon. Add 1/4 cup of sugar and 1 teaspoonful of vanilla and, when the mixture is cold, 1 cup of stiffly-whipped cream. Pack the rice in a mold, filling it to overflowing, cover with a piece of buttered paper, put the cover on tightly and pack in ice and salt for two hours. Use two measures of ice to one of salt. Unmold and serve with crushed berries, sweetened to taste. The lemon rind may be removed from the lemon in long strips and these removed from the rice before it is molded.

Delicious Ice Cream. Whip 1 pint of cream very stiff and do the same to the white of an egg. Stir in 1 dozen each of dates and figs and 1 cupful of chopped nutmeats. Sweeten to taste, then add 1 tablespoonful more of sugar. Put the mixture in a quart mold and pack it in ice and salt—two parts of ice to 1 of salt—for at least four hours.

Frozen Chocolate Pudding. Mix together 1 cupful of sugar and 6 ounces of grated chocolate. Add 1/4 cupful of boiling milk and cook until thick and smooth, then allow it to get cold. Whip 3 cups of cream and stir it into the chocolate mixture. Turn into a fancy mold and pack in ice and salt for four hours. Turn from the mold and serve with

crushed strawberries for sauce. This is delicious.

Fruit Mousse. Use 1 pint of rich cream, whipped and drained, mixed with 1 cupful of fruit pulp of any kind except strawberries. Juice and pulp of fruit with powdered sugar. Add vanilla to suit the taste. Pour into a mold and pack in ice and salt for three hours.

Maple Dessert. Bring 1 cupful of maple syrup to a boil and pour slowly, while stirring constantly, over the beaten yolks of 2 eggs; let it cook until thick, then cool it. Whip the whites of 2 eggs until stiff and add them to 1 pint of stiffly whipped cream. Add the cold syrup and 1 cupful of chopped walnut-meats. Turn into a mold and pack in two parts of ice to one of salt. Leave three hours to freeze.

Chintz and Old Walnut

IN A bedroom where the walls and woodwork were oyster white, one was faced with the problem of deciding whether the furniture or the hangings and fabrics used should be the more interesting. The room presented as its chief advantage a large window, composed of three smaller ones, opening to the south and overlooking a pleasant yard and garden. A more diminutive window opened to the west. By visualizing these windows hung with a really fine piece of hand-blocked English chintz, whose colors would sparkle like jewels in the south sunshine and appear to great advantage against the neutral walls, the decorator decided definitely that such curtains would procure the effect desired. The furniture, because the chintz is rather expensive, would have to reduce itself to pickups which could be obtained for little if refinished at home.

In the garage, formerly the barn of this midwestern home, were a chest of drawers, a small chair and a child's bed, all of walnut of simple lines. The bed, of the spool variety, with low head and foot, would, with the addition of longer side pieces, make an excellent day-bed. Storage houses and secondhand stores were next explored where a large walnut bed was purchased for \$10, and a desk, heavily buried beneath paint and varnish through which showed interesting paneling, was considered a bargain at \$3. The real adventure came in discovering a rose glass vessel and two old green glass kerosene lamps among some china in the rear of a second-hand store. This junk, as the dealer called it, was acquired for 75 cents with three old walnut pictures from the same store. With such important accessories the room began to assume a real character. A willow hourglass chair and an unfinished side table, small and with a bookrack below, were bought on sale at a furniture store.

The furniture was next attacked with ammonia water and a long handled scrubbing brush, using paint remover only on the more difficult places, as it seemed rather expensive to use for so many pieces. Where necessary the pieces were sanded-papered and then a combination of linseed oil and turpentine rubbed in. The result was beautiful. The floor of pine was stained, to match the furniture, with burnt sienna and a little burnt umber thinned with turpentine, then varnished twice with good varnish and rubbed down with pumice and oil.

The Colors in the Chintz. Then the chintz was purchased, the only restriction being that it harmonize with the furniture. The chintz would be the decorative inspiration from which the room would be conceived. A beautiful glazed piece of hand-blocked English variety was found, whose Italian-pink background was particularly happy with the rich brown wood, the colors of which, lightened to rich orange, were found in three different shades in the chintz. The design was a wonderfully delicate conventionalized one of the Directoire period, with birds, leaves and urns in brilliant red, blue, green-blue and green, besides the orange. The pink with touches of blue and the brown wood reminding one of peach blossoms in the spring.

The possibility of using two pairs of faded portieres, rose velvet on one side and striped silk in blue, rose and cream on the other, next presented itself. The tones of the silk were raw, so it was dipped in weak tea dye which toned it down marvelously. The velvet was dipped in brilliant orange-yellow and came out a red-orange, a luscious color matching the orange in the design. An old velvet, faded by the day-bed, covered with the silk and a bedspread fashioned of it, while long roll cushions for the ends of the day-bed were made of velvet, also a seat cushion for the willow chair, and pieces of it were placed on top of the desk, chest of drawers and table. The hangings were bound in inch bands of plain rose-red glazed chintz matching that in the design, and valances and a slip cover, for a low, overstuffed chair, too shabby for the living room, were also made of it.

Many Notes in the Harmony. The glass curtains were soft orange, the bound in bright orange. The small table and desk were first painted a light bright blue, then glazed, the final result being a soft peacock-blue. The desk was a most pleasing note placed to the right of the large window with the small window at the west on the other side. A pewter bowl and candlesticks with violet candles adorned the desk, while one green lamp, with a rose shade lined with pale yellow, and the rose glass vessel were placed on the small table near the large window, with the rose

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Use Anzola Shampoo—a marvelous new wash for the hair. Not a soap. Contains no caustic or other harsh ingredients. Cleanses, soothes and softens. Dissolves dirt and scalp oils, leaving hair clean, healthy and shining. Anzola Shampoo is sold in 25-cent and 50-cent bottles. 25-cent bottle contains 12 washes, or 120 for the 50-cent package containing 25 washes, or 250 for the 75-cent package containing 50 washes. A year's cleansing for the whole family. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

Write for sample bottles to: ANZOLA SHAMPOO, 1000 Allied Crafts Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

chintz chair on one side, and the willow chair on the other. The effect of the glass against the light was charming. The chest had hung over it a mirror framed in one of the walnut frames and on it was placed the other lamp and a rose tray and bottles. Two bright prints in the old walnut frames were hung by the west window and on the day-bed was placed one rose-red chintz pillow, one pillow of yellow-green, peacock blue and cerise, all of which colors were in the design.

Thus the room was finished. The



MRS. LUCY LANE
Jeweler and Craftsman, Who Advises Women to Make Their Own Jewelry at Home So as to Secure Variety and Individuality.

bright-hued window gave the effect of a sunset, to which the rest of the room with a few interesting color notes remained a pleasing background.

Dandelions for Decoration

Nothing could be gayer and more decorative than a shallow dish filled with yellow dandelions. Although attractive in any part of the house, they seem especially appropriate on the breakfast or luncheon table, giving to those rather commonplace meals a truly festive air.

People generally do not attempt to use them because of their inclination to close when taken out of the light. They will remain open for an hour or so, however, under any circumstances. But, as they depend entirely on light for blooming, if they are wanted for a longer time, they should always be kept near some window or in bright light. If newly opened blossoms are picked before the sun becomes hot in the morning, and they are kept in a good light, they often remain open all day long.

If they are to be used during the afternoon, an absolutely safe way is to dig up the entire plant early in the morning and place it in a little water, in a shallow dish, with moss or pebbles concealing the roots. The flowers will remain open until night, and most of them will reopen next morning, just as they would do out of doors.

Their freshness and gay color entitle them to consideration for indoor daytime decoration, and if their need of light is respected, they will prove well worth bringing into the house.

Cutting Out Corduroy and Velvet

There is no more economical and beautiful material for small girls' frocks than corduroy, and now that it may be had in such a wide range of colors, it is especially desirable. Closely akin to this fabric is costume velvet, which is reasonable in price and makes up luxuriously for both children and grown-ups. Both are much in use.

However, those who have worked much with either material have found the cutting out process to be trying because the pile of the goods holds the paper pattern up from the surface and allows it to slip about in a most inaccurate manner. By pinning the pattern to the wrong side of the material this difficulty is entirely overcome, and working with these lovely fabrics becomes a task filled with joy.

Garden Furnishings. ROSE ARCHES, TRELLISES, GARDEN HOUSES, FLOWER BOXES. Send for catalog. Pope & Cottle Co., 40 Beverly Beach Pk., REVERE, MASS.

It Purifies and Beautifies

A New Cleansing Cream. Free from all caustics. As Fine as Can Be Made. Order to Apply—Rubber to Remove. Rubbing in two minutes a complete cleansing of the skin, leaving it velvet-soft and with a perfect base for powder. Delightfully refreshing after shaving or the day's shopping. Cleans up without rinsing up. In jars, 50c. In boxes, 25c. and 10c. Sample tubes 5c. The MODERNE, Inc., 126 Fifth Ave., New York

The Davenport—Artists and Weavers

AT A bend of the road between the sparkling waters of the Delaware and the quiet old canal that runs its silent way from the hills of Easton, Pa., to the busy coal markets of Philadelphia, lies the little village of New Hope, the home of the Delaware County painters.

Tucked in between giant sycamores and ancient oaks, the Daven-

ports, for the open sweep of the sky, the rush of the wind in the tree tops, the ripple of flowing water, the sweet, undisturbed music of the birds with all the noise and turmoil of the city forgotten and far away. With the possibility of long years of poverty staring us in the face, we turned toward the country confident that we could prove our right to earn a livelihood in the place of our choice.

"At first it was all labor, steady, poorly paid, unending labor. We secured an antiquated, second-hand loom and began to weave rag carpets. Very slowly our careful work won recognition and we tried a little original work. We began to weave conventional designs into our rugs and carpets, developing greater skill and confidence as we went along. You can see how it has all grown out of our determined purpose to do well the thing that we longed most of all to do."

Sincerity of Purpose

It is easy enough to recognize the rich fruit of the combined efforts of the Davenport and to rejoice in their steadiness of purpose, in the faithful manner in which they have followed their ideal. The little studio which is their salesroom holds on its walls exquisite examples of the artistic weaving that has made the work of these craftsmen-artists outstandingly representative. With patient skill they have revived the old, half-forgotten art of weaving until their finished work has taken on the effect of beautiful old tapestry.

It is indicative of their success that they have divided their work so that Mr. Davenport supervises the young country girls whom he has trained to operate the great looms, while his wife, who studied art in Florence, Paris and Philadelphia, designs new and increasingly lovely patterns for the rugs, chair-backs, runners and bags that beautify the studio. Mrs. Davenport finds the inspiration for most of her designs right at her own door—in some flower or feather or fitting butterfly. With the greatest care she paints her design in soft water colors, then, satisfied that it will be both artistic and pleasing, she works it out with careful precision on sheets of paper divided into squares before she turns it over to the weaver. Each tiny square represents so many threads and from the carefully prepared and accurately colored pattern the girl at the loom makes out of strips of muslin of exquisite coloring hand-dyed right at the studio, articles so attractive that the Davenport "tapestries" are finding their way to every part of the world.

The fact that the type of weaving



Rug Designed and Woven by the Davenport Weavers, New Hope, Pa.

sical smile to her lips and a sparkle to her bright brown eyes: "Won't you tell me how you started all this?"

They Followed a Longing

"I am going to be quite honest in answering that question," she will tell the questioner while a serious light drives the merriment out of her face for a moment, "because I always like people who are really interested to understand just what lies back of our work. When we yielded to the steady urge that seemed to be always with us to come to the country and do the thing that our hearts prompted us to do, the thing we longed to see materialize, we were working in Philadelphia. Mr. Davenport was in the textile business and I was doing social settlement work while we both hungered inexpressibly for the coun-

try. Mr. Davenport has perfected in so similar to old Flemish tapestry that it is impossible to duplicate it by machinery, has increased the interest in the "Weave of New Hope." To own a bit of muslin tapestry from the Davenport studio is to possess something of true value and beauty, work that has grown out of sincere effort and understanding.

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Finest Quality Human Hair, For Bobbed or Long Hair, each net Fully Guaranteed. Large or small size Cap or Pull—Single or Double Mesh.
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Chemically treated cloth makes windows gleaming clean without use of soap. Almost no effort. Starting effective. Order NOW.
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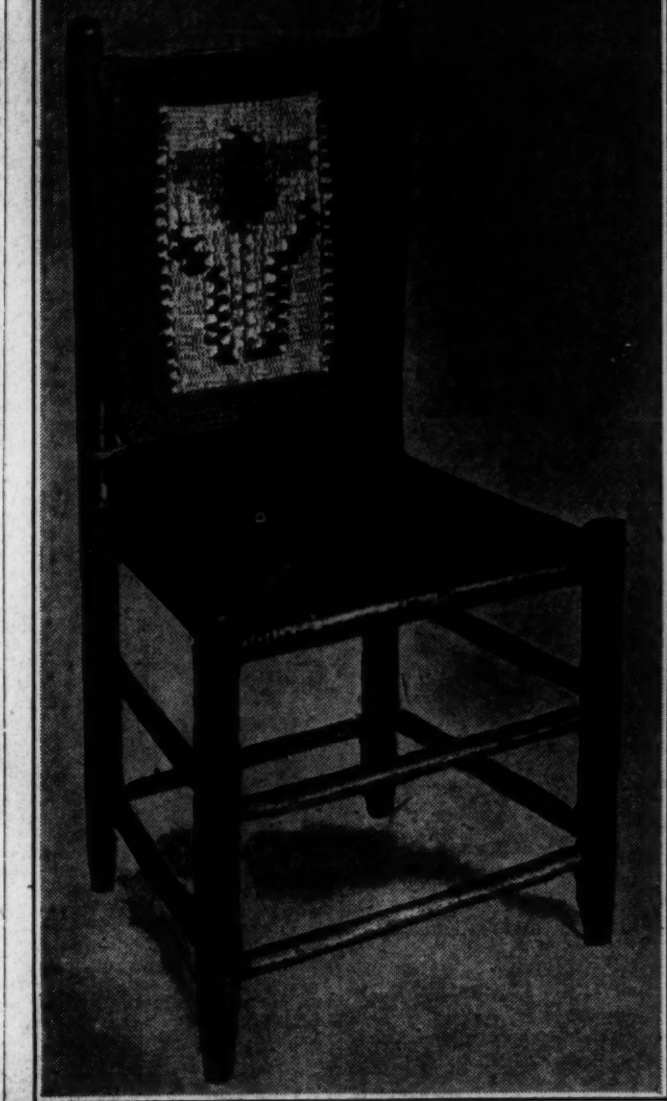
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You can so easily clean your carpets at home, and make them look like new, with just a damp cloth and a ball of "Carpet Soap." It restores the color and gives a new reputation. Ask for it at your Store, or mail order.
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Chair-Back in a Tulip Pattern, Designed by Mrs. Davenport and Executed on the Davenport Looms in New Hope, Pa.

An Unusual Wardrobe

MOST houses have not enough closets, or, at least, most closet space may be desired in some room temporarily. Here is a way to make a serviceable and very good-looking wardrobe that is so light in weight that it can be moved about the house into any room desired.

Make a strong frame just high and wide enough to go easily through any door. It may be any length desired. Five feet is a good length. Have a frame for a door in front. Then line the whole thing: top, back, sides, front, and the door, with building paper of an attractive color. Put this inside the frame, not outside.

Across the back, inside, have a high shelf for storing things. At one end arrange shelves, each deep enough to contain hat boxes. Four inches below the top shelf attach a strong round pole, running from one end of the closet to the other, for

clothes hangers. This should be attached securely to two additional strips of wood inside the closet.

When finished, the outside framework may be painted white and the panels left as they are. Or the framework may be painted to match the woodwork in the room. Or the framework may match the woodwork and the panels may be covered with wallpaper or cretonne.

This kind of wardrobe is quickly made, and the fact that it can be moved about easily is greatly in its favor. Such a wardrobe would be especially desirable in a summer home or cottage.

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California's golden lemons and pure vegetable oils make a toilet soap that cleans and refreshes. Abundant lather in hardest water. Delightful shampoo, stimulating lemon rinse.

3 cakes, 5¢; 6, 9¢; 12, 15¢, prepaid. For New England only, 10 cakes \$1.25.

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ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

The Best-Liked Furniture of 100 Years Ago

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDS

THOSE fashions in home furnishings that were prevalent a few centuries ago, and so relatively recent that to many of us they include the very articles selected by our grandparents, are the most up-to-date and desirable.

In the thought of many people a large part of the furniture of that period has no great charm, due in part to the fact that it is so much in contrast to the forms of an earlier generation. Perhaps as many more like it better than the older forms.

In two previous articles on the subject we have given attention to the sources of this style called the Empire, and to the ideals of its originators, that we might be better able to judge fairly the qualities of the American practice that was derived from it.

How and When It Started

Thus it has appeared that the breaking down of the French monarchy, which came in the 10 years just before 1800, brought into control a wholly new set of standards, in art, architecture, social life, and political affairs. After a dozen or so years of groping about for a stable form of governmental control under which public confidence and general prosperity might prevail, the Senate named Napoleon as Emperor.

There followed a determined breaking away from the previous ideals in art as well as in government. Furniture design being a form of artistic effort as applied to things of utility, it shared the revolution in taste that followed the revolution in state. Thus came on the stage the style of the Empire, the American descendants of which we are endeavoring to appreciate in the light of their ancestors.

The distinctive features that mark the best examples of its design have been noticed already in these columns, and it will be assumed from this point that the reader has those essentials in mind.

As It Appeared in America

The impression of strength and of a prodigious use of fine mahogany, were probably two of the reasons for the favor these pieces met in the choices of their buyers. In these respects there is no possible ground for our disagreement with our grandparents. That the angles sometimes seem unkindly sharp and the lines hard or crude may be a matter of taste. It

the carver had the same amount of wood but quite other taste. The lion's paw is thick and ill-proportioned. The wing that should, to be correct, extend from it, gives place to an acanthus leaf, and an ungainly cornucopia, with protruding fruit rests uneasily against the leg's side.

way from the ends on the other two. Thus in examining these pieces we discover that there are definable reasons for rating their desirability. Many people would almost instantly pick them right as fine, good, and fair, respectively, though giving little or none of the detailed scrutiny that

readers are most likely to find in their own homes. Among these, tables are perhaps ofttest seen. The small also with leaves appears in many variations of detail, the single column type being numerous. While the base lines of Fig. 6 are similar to those of Fig. 4, they have a triple curve instead of a single which is found in the French. The column can hardly be called graceful and the ball feet are another

appear in a similar place on many tables. American taste in furniture strongly favored heavy and flowing scrolls in the 1820s to 1840s. These are well exemplified in the console table, 9, and in a less marked manner in 10. Bureau fronts often carry this kind of a front corner, sometimes fully shaped as in this case and at others flattened on the side next the body of the piece, and so

Scandinavian Antiques At Auction

ONLY a bold prophet would have forecast a year ago that a fresh source would yield a large harvest of highly interesting antique furniture. So far as we know there was no such thought in

that would easily pass for early seventeenth century make in New England or Pennsylvania, mostly made of hard pine such as grows in these states. Cupboards for walls or

The Dim Shop's Yield

Mountain Valley, Ark.
Special Correspondence

What thoughts are aroused at seeing that one word "Antiques"? The season is on for hunting of this sort. Perhaps in some stray corner peeping out is what I've sought these many years.

I Find a Shop

One turns from the busy street to a quiet shop, that harbors table, desk, and chair which have come up to our time and witnessed many years of history in the making. One feels as does the prospector whose quick eye knows earth's surface blooms for the "color" he is seeking.

The historic past is unlocked as one delves about. And what cares he for smudge of dust? He has forgotten self and yet one is himself.

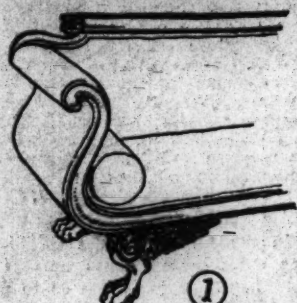
The master of the shop moves bureau and chest and whatnot among the shadows. At last there is the modest but distinguished table. It is brought to the light and now one sees still more character to line and curve, which really speak and seem to say, "I've been among the disused long enough."

A Table Appears

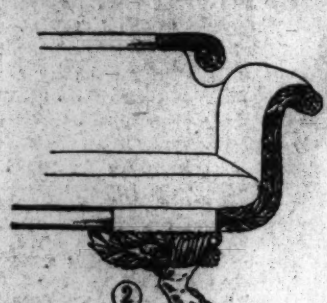
One almost forgets to ask the price, for here are important details of the craftsman's individuality. The wood is of the richest San Domingo. For an instant one imagines Duncan Phyfe himself making a rough sketch for his cunning worker to scroll and then assemble. Now there is no doubt about the piece, for there are his beloved acanthus leaves.

The deal is made, and like a homing pigeon the table is released to carry a message to a welcoming room, there to be among its friends of other days.

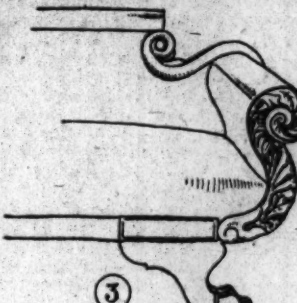
F. M.



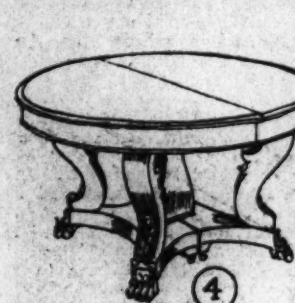
1. A Fine Empire Sofa



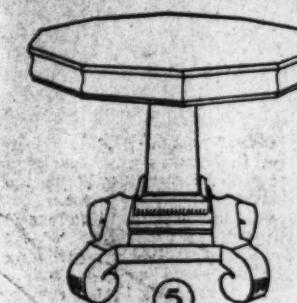
2. Less Well Designed Than 1



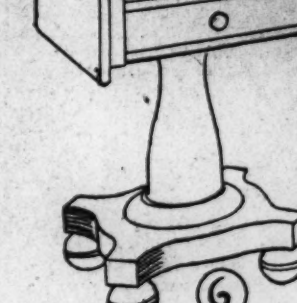
3. A Crude Leg and End



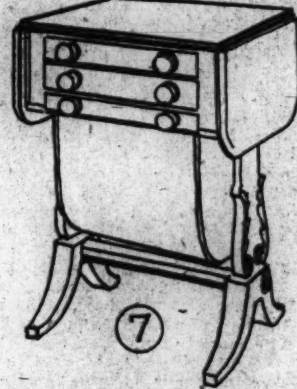
4. Fine American Empire Table



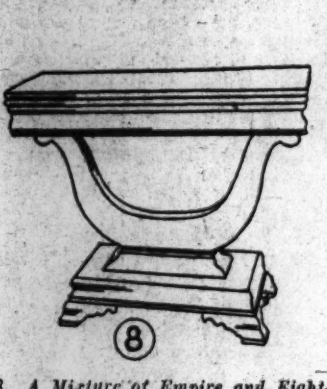
5. Common Type With Scrolled Feet



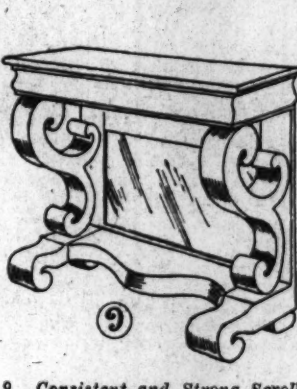
6. Sewing Table Without Charm



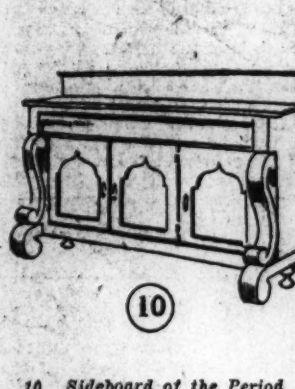
7. Shows Greek Influence in Legs



8. A Mixture of Empire and Eighteenth Century



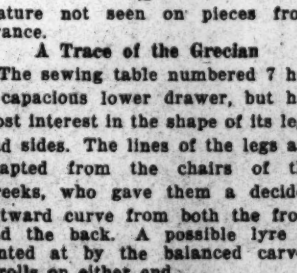
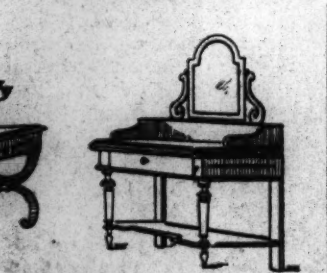
9. Consistent and Strong Scroll Motive



10. Sideboard of the Period



French Empire Tables of the Simpler Sort, Designed by Percier and Fontaine



feature not seen on pieces from France.

A Trace of the Grecian The sewing table numbered 7 has a capacious lower drawer, but has most interest in the shape of its legs and sides. The lines of the legs are adapted from the chairs of the Greeks, who gave them a decided outward curve from both the front and the back. A possible lyre is hinted at by the balanced carved scrolls on either end.

As has been emphasized previously, one of the important characteristics of the French furniture of this era was the very slight use of molding. These are, however, a strong element in the table marked 8. In fact, the feet might have been taken bodily from a chest of the time of Chippendale, so precise are the ogee contours. In the edges of the base and of the top the same curves occur, only the supports for the top escaping this treatment.

Perhaps necessity for strength in construction led the maker of this piece to unite two curved supports such as are seen in better form on table 4. One may take this theory, or claim that it was intended to produce a form of lyre, since that does

less desirable. The almost endless varieties found in the forms of Empire bureaus make it difficult to comment on them to advantage in a space so restricted. Most of them lack the grace in line and well considered proportion that are nearly always found 50 or more years earlier.

We are led to the conclusion that a century ago the craft of the cabinet maker had declined, and that not only in France but in America the striving for novelty and the low regard for their predecessors' standards resulted in many creations that were more surprising than charming.

Imperial models cheaply copied or distorted in America to meet the demands of a popular market must of necessity suffer in the process. Percier and Fontaine who were the chief designers of the Empire, provided many drawings for the requirements of the less richly equipped homes. These could be carried out by an ordinary craftsman far more cheaply than the elegant pieces could be imitated. Their attractions may be seen in the three examples that are illustrated here. They too are in the Empire style, but not as it was known to Americans in the second quarter of the eighteenth century.

Most of the things are of a type

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As I am about to vacate the large warehouse now occupied by me at 41 Bowker St., Boston, Mass., and rather than go to the expense of renting another building I have decided to sell my mammoth collection at auction to the highest bidder. The same has been accumulated by me during my twenty years of collecting—comprising the largest assortment of period furniture ever offered at a public sale, consisting in part of the following: Sheraton and Chippendale card tables, Hepplewhite three-piece dining table, white, Sheraton and many other kinds of tables.

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My collection of nearly one thousand books—rare and geometric designs—including many art squares and runners to be sold without reserve. Lovers of antiques will appreciate the inspection of the entire collection. Catalogue and packing carefully attended to on the premises. This sale is positive—rain or shine. Catalogue mailed on application, orders—excepted without charge. Plenty of parking space.

A. H. RUBIN, 41 Bowker St., Boston, Mass. off Chardon St., near South St.



Photo by Courtesy Jordan Marsh Co.

A Chair With Fine Lines of the French Empire Style. Its Points of Note Are: Deeply Curved Top Back-rail; Well-Turned Front Legs; Rear Legs That Curve Strongly Backward.

is not our purpose to censure them, but to compare the product of the two countries, the product with the popular forms, and to notice the ways in which they are either alike or unlike.

The three sofa ends illustrated are chosen from a multitude of types under this general name. All are faithfully drawn from photographs. In Figure 1 the leg is a well-designed and executed lion's foot and sphinx's wing, with acanthus leaf playing a minor part. As the swan was much used in the French practice, so here is found the curve of its neck in the continuous lines of the seat rail and the end. The top rail is likewise delicate and the whole design is almost bold in its restraint and simplicity.

In broad outline and at first glance there may not seem much difference as we turn to Figure 2, but closer looking will reveal otherwise. Here

Carving on the front of the end and on the top rail employs the same leaf as the leg, and roses are on the terminals. Comparing the curves of this and those on Figure 1, it is seen that the latter is to be preferred. On Figure 2 the front rail has a blank surface between a carved end-portion and the molded middle section, a feature that someone may be able to explain.

Still further departures from the refinements of French and from the best American practice is found in the sofa end of Figure 3. Again mentioning first the leg, this one copies the outline of the two already studied, but has left the broad, hard surfaces unbroken by the carver's chisel. The form is here but the substance is not, for only on the foot itself is there any suggestion of the vigorous comeliness found in the first of this group of three. The animal's toes are but indicated, without being defined.

On the scrolled end an attempt has been made to apply the acanthus-leaf pattern, but with no apparent sense of its actual form, either in nature or in art. What may be the object from which the "leaf" springs, it is hard to state. With a possible semblance to a corrupted cornucopia, its opening seems borrowed or invented, in either case with no happy outcome.

Comparing the curves that form the ends on each of this group, the first easily suggests the swan's neck; the next misses the point by having a vertical portion, though it tapers slightly to its tip; the third ends in a tight scroll the body of which enlarges as it leaves the front of the seat. That is, it tapers, the opposite

we have here. It is possible, however, that our course may lead to an exactness of observation that will be of value in helping one to make a just appraisal in cases where the relative merits are less obvious.

A Few Tables

Last week a fine table was shown in a small cut in the fourth column. It has a round top, triangular base, and three supporting scrolls between the two. In several of those now before us there are somewhat similar lines, Fig. 4 being an adaptation. It is in the home at Federal Hill, Bardonia, Ky. While its prototype carries lion's feet and acanthus leaves of gilt brass the American piece has these details in carved wood. The central standard is needed to make this a practical extension table, but is a departure from the French model, as are the spurs on the four main supports. The convex sides of the base are the same on both.

It is hardly possible even to mention in one article all the familiar forms of American Empire furniture. Those shown are of the sort

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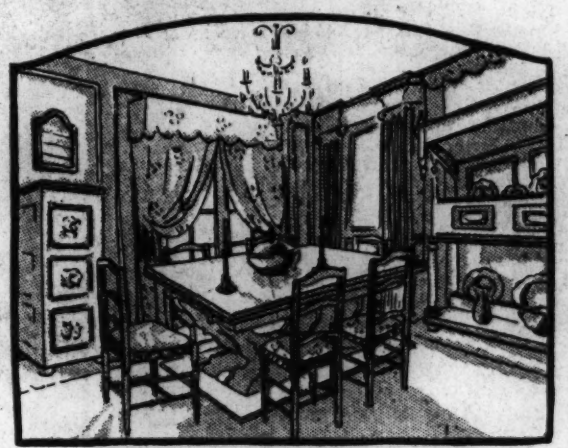
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AU QUATRIEME



A French Dining Room with a LOUIS XVI BOISERIE

This Louis XVI oak boiserie, with its old cheminee and overmantel mirror, its paneled doors and window embrasures enframed in the Ionic pilasters characteristic of the style, makes the most fortunate of settings for French rustic furniture of its own and earlier epochs. The interior has all the flavor, all the intimate, homely feeling of a room in a small French 18th Century country house, than which few types of interior could be more appealing.

Perhaps the most interesting of the old pieces in this room is a huge Henri II credence of very dark walnut standing against one wall and forming a delightful background for old French pewter and rose-flowered faience. The table, round which are drawn up little rustic chaises "bonnes femmes," with their straw seats and French percale cushions, is also enlivened with pewter and old faience, and pewter tankards hang on the wall above the fireplace. Other objects of unusual interest in this room are a Henri II cabinet carved with the coat of arms of Diane de Poitiers, a Louis XV vitrine for keys, faced with crimson damask, and a Regence bergere covered with an old French quilted petticoat in rose and beige. Rose-flowered beige curtains hang at the windows.

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Music News of the World

Opera vs. Opérétta

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris, April 19

TWO works of very characteristic symbolic value have by chance been given side by side on the Opéra stage. The first is an opera in three acts entitled "Nalla," the second, a ballet called "Impressions of a Music-Hall." These works are signed by two of our best orchestral conductors, the first by Philippe Gaubert and the second by Gabriel Pierné. But there the resemblance ends. These two works indeed represent two very different "moments" of our sensibility and taste in matters of the musical theater.

"Nalla" is a lyrical tale slowly and competently developed on a conventional theme of the ordinary type; it is the triumph of tradition and academicism. Maurice Lena, who wrote the poem, did so with quiet confidence, choosing his words with care, grasping the periods like a man who has all time before him. Neither he nor the composer attempts to comply with the furious rhythm of modern living, which pursues and disturbs us even in a theater of the auditorium. Both take their time—and ours. There is no doubt that they could have treated their subject in a much more condensed manner, but these men of a different age are not in touch with the feeling of their time.

The Plot
Here is the theme which they have developed with peaceful detail. A Persian sovereign, the cruel Rahman, is tired of the monotonous pleasures afforded him by his autocratic power, wealth, pride and position. The old philosopher Kadour makes him understand that happiness indeed is not there. Earthly felicity is found in purity and simplicity of feeling. The humble love of a child of the people is more radiant than the hypocritical affections of the rich favorites. The brier rose has often a sweeter and more exquisite perfume than the richest flowers of the palace gardens.

Rahman wants to pluck the brier rose in the person of a poor young girl, the tender Nalla, who at that moment passes in front of his palace and whom he has just recognized. At his feet Nalla, frightened and dazzled, admires her sovereign with the most naive ardor. But he is not long in tiring of this ingenuousness. At the end of a few days he brutally repudiates the poor girl and calls back the proud favorite whose place she had taken. Nalla goes to live at the bottom of a valley far away, in a poor hut, watching over a faded rose, the only souvenir of her brief apotheosis that she has brought away. But one day a thin, traveling beggar comes and throws himself at her feet; it is Rahman, who, realizing his mistake, has come to accept her and has come to seek in poverty and contrition the true happiness that he had not recognized. But he is too late.

Care and Delicacy
Philippe Gaubert has treated this subject with much care and delicacy, giving its value to each word and trying to extract musically all their sweetness and perfume. His music is certainly not very individual. It is a little reminiscent of all that which this conductor has been called upon to conduct in the course of his career. In molding harmonies of every style, some of them have stuck to the ends of his fingers.

Acute Modernism
Beside this production which represents the formula of the past, we find homage paid to the most acute modernism. In his "Impressions of a Music-Hall," Gabriel Pierné has desired to indorse officially certain aesthetic values of the new technique of the big theaters in which Anglo-American revues and opérettes are played. This homage is obviously tardy. In any case it is a trifle superfluous, as there is not a musician of taste today who does not render justice to this very subtle and complex art on which pioneers have for some years expended so much ingenuity and labor.

In the way of scenery, costumes, lighting, machinery and the use of that marvelous plastic instrument, the human figure, the music-hall is 10 years ahead of all the lyric theaters. It introduces everywhere the taste for impeccable rhythmic discipline. Ignoring expense, it accustoms us to productions of amazing richness. The painters who work for them have been able to indulge in the most fantastic designs. A bacchante at the Opéra is a very poor and affair beside a fête given in a divertissement at the Casino de Paris or the Moulin-Rouge. Formerly, these establishments were successful only through crude luxury and broad humor; today it is through style and invention that they obtain the support of the most fastidious artists.

Attempted Imitation
Now, with the "Impressions of a Music-Hall" the Opéra has tried to imitate amusingly some of the traditional features of the genre. It shows us entranced choruses, a "sister" act, eccentric and Spanish dancers and musical clowns. Unfortunately the ballet mistress of the house, Mme. Nijinska, does not seem to have suspected the technical perfection to which the professionals of this type of divertissement have attained. Today, troupes of girls perform ensemble dances which are superior in form to rhythmic gymnastics and require an extremely serious training. In spite of all their talent as classical dancers, the ballerinas of our Opéra showed them selves to be quite incapable of per-

forming these movements with the precision, suppleness and accuracy of time which constitute their essential charm. The art of the music-hall is the triumph of rhythm: the opera is on the contrary its salutation and dispersion. To parody a genre one must be able to master it; now the official and academic choreography is incapable of producing such perfect ensembles.

In spite of their grace and freshness, the young dancers of the Opéra made a deplorable chorus. The parody thus missed its mark and the irony changed sides. The incomparable Zambelli alone managed to come out with flying colors in company with the dancer Aveline, who, as an English clown, showed remarkable virtuosity and imagination.

Score Clever
As to Pierné's score, it is, as was to be expected, clever and skillful. Styling and interpreting them, he uses the rhythms and orchestral effects characteristic of the modern music-hall. It was not, however, thought necessary to make use of the new and fertile resources of jazz, a regrettable omission not only because jazz opens up very delightful musical possibilities but because it is practically impossible to evoke the exact atmosphere of a big music-hall of today without it.

Pomp and Splendor
It is indeed with pomp and splendor that the two other works, "Rose-Marie" and "Mercenary Mary" are put on. These pieces arrive here preceded by a considerable world-reputation. Their performances in the English-speaking countries are reckoned by the thousands. Thanks to music-halls, dances and records, we

know their most characteristic musical pages by heart and we welcome them with the most cordial sympathy. But in spite of all our good will we cannot manage to get used to their form of libretto. Sometimes, as in "Mercenary Mary," we are greeted with vacuity, with two absolutely non-existent acts and a third which is nothing but a huge sketch half-way between vaudeville and a circus. Sometimes, as in "Rose-Marie," we find a pretentious, banal piece with a mixture, that to our taste is dreadful, of comic effects that do not make us laugh and dramatic effects that do not make us cry. There is a childishness that disconcerts us.

But we do not resist the gaiety and charm of the music of these opérettes, especially the suppleness, elegance, discipline and rhythmic precision of the chorus girls and men who, actually, have brought us the elements of a new stage effect. There is much about to take and learn in this orchestra, which, slightly tinged with jazz, gives an irresistible life and joy to a production. I am sorry only that a certain amount of vulgarity and shrillness has of late been forced into it. The use of brass is becoming heavier and heavier and all the charming silvery timbres of the harp, glockenspiel, celesta and bells, which lighten and soften the orchestral mass, giving an impression of transparency and multiplying the facets and reflections of sound, have almost entirely been given up. From all these resources an extremely simple, charming art could certainly be drawn.

ably suitable for performances of an intimate sort. It would as well serve for the presentation of a program of chamber music as of one of those popular tunes sung in the world today—the most popular, if Mr. Milligan correctly judges "Way Down Upon the Swanee River," concerning the authorship of which no doubt whatever exists.

Four Groups of Songs
Assisting Mr. Milligan as vocal soloist, appeared Miss Crystal Waters, soprano, who presented songs of four periods; or, more accurately, dressed in four different periods, from 100 years ago until now, and sang. She offered a sun-bonnet group which consisted of tunes arranged by Cadman, Burleigh, Ross, Hughes, Young, Sharp and Brockway. What devotion and scholarship! Even the composer of the song the most widely known in the international league of do, re, mi may not do that with impunity.

Miss Waters, for her third scene, bustled upon the platform as a parlor singer of the eighties. Wherever did that dress come from? Has it been saved in some clothes-press all these years, or was it so extravagantly cut and patiently stitched for the occasion? In any case, the episode was as follows: Introduction, "Ah, Love, but a Day," Beach; then, "The Wearing of the Awe," Footie; scherzo, "Walking Down Broadway," composer not named. Finally, in one-piece style, songs by La Forge, Stossel, Griffes and Milligan.

Music seems to have been in former years a negative consideration at the New York Historical Society. An art for which the City of New York is a national center has been treated in that institution as though it had no part in history. But it will perhaps from now on be regarded more attentively as an element of the community's high renown. When Mr. Milligan gave a lecture a year ago on early American song composers, with Miss Waters assisting, the lecture room of the society was for the first time, they say, put to use as a concert auditorium. It is a place remark-

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Stokowski Takes Leave of Audiences

PHILADELPHIA, May 2 (Special Correspondence)—Leopold Stokowski, for 15 years conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, led the last concert of the season on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, and bade his audience good-by "for a long time" in two speeches. In the afternoon speech, which he made only after repeated urgings on the part of the audience, he said that 15 years was a long time to remain in one place, and that he came here with the highest hopes and ambitions. Some of these he had succeeded in carrying out and in others he had failed. In the first category he placed the musical and artistic success of the orchestra and in the latter the failure to take the organization to Europe and to the Pacific coast.

He paid a high tribute to the members of the orchestra who had worked so hard with him to perfect the work of the organization. He also thanked warmly the members of the audience who occupy the amphitheater and who wait hours in order to hear the music. He refused to include the members of the parquetry seats in this expression of thanks, although urged to do so by the orchestra. He said that he could not understand why the people in the amphitheater could always be there in time while

The Romantic Arc

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

THE visit of Siegfried Wagner to conduct the twenty-first annual concert of the Royal Albert Hall was another reminder of how swiftly the nineteenth century, as the background of the great German romantic school, is slipping away from us. Nearly a quarter of a century has passed since Debussy shocked Wagnerians by doubting the aesthetic of "The Ring." After attending a performance of Wagner's Tetralogy in London, he wrote: "One loses one's identity and becomes transformed into a walking left-motif morbid in a tetralogical atmosphere."

At the Albert Hall we heard the "Faust" and "Rienzi" Overtures, Wolan's Farewell and Fire Music, the Siegfried Idyll, the Prelude and Good Friday music from "Parsifal," and the Prelude to "The Mastersingers." The only novelty about these works, of course, lay in the fact that they were conducted by the composer's son. As is well known, the Siegfried Idyll was written in secret and rehearsed by Hans Richter to celebrate Siegfried Wagner's birth. The composer himself conducted the first performance, which was given outside the villa at Tribschen. Richter played the trumpet part and nothing could have been more suitable, for throughout his long career the famous conductor was forever blowing Wagner's trumpet. Exactly 50 years ago he assisted the Meister in conducting six concerts, with an orchestra of 200 players, in this same Royal Albert Hall. Mr. Richter was present at the final rehearsal and his "Musicians and Mnummers" contains a very interesting account of how Wagner, "the greatest living authority on conducting," made a mess of things at rehearsal and had to be rescued by Richter.

Gruff, faithful old Hans Richter would have approved of Siegfried Wagner's slow tempi but to the modern player his beat was a brake and now and then had the unusual experience of hearing an orchestra lead its conductor. Such an occasion, however, evokes sentiment rather than criticism. Richard Wagner's son was paying us the compliment of accompanying us in a leisurely stroll round certain parts of the great Wagnerian castle. With a gentle and old-fashioned musical courtesy our guide indicated a detail here, a breath there. "You see," he seemed to be saying in his quiet deprecatory manner, "know all this as well as I do, and I"—here there was perhaps the suspicion of a sigh—"have lived in this great place all my life."

A Faded Nostalgia
The listener could not be blamed if occasionally he glanced at his cicerone's profile, so reminiscent of the Wagner photographs, or even peeped out of a casement window at the swirling Rhine below, into which poor Hagen was pulled by stout Rhine-maidens while the sky above glowed with smoky flames—the sunset of German Romantic music.

Offering of his own—an orchestral prelude with the title "Der Heilige Linder" (The Sacred Linden). Here

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those who sat downstairs and had every sentence played not the same thing. The Saturday evening address was made in response to the presentation to him of a huge laurel wreath by the members of the Women's Committees of the Orchestra.

The program at both concerts was the usual request program, selected by vote of members of the audience. The numbers were the Beethoven Fifth Symphony, the "Leonore" Overture No. 3, the Prelude to "Die Meistersinger" and Mr. Stokowski's own orchestration of the Toccata and Fugue in D minor by Bach.

After the intermission at both concerts, the Prelude to "Die Meistersinger" was conducted by Dr. Artur Rodzinski, assistant conductor of the orchestra, and then Mr. Stokowski again ascended the dais and led the orchestra. For the first time, Mr. Stokowski was received with tremendous applause at every appearance and especially so at the close of the concert.

Artistically this Prelude belongs to the period of Ludwig van Beethoven and those happy days when Gretchen wore pig tails and long skirts and all was beautiful in Elizabeth's German Garden. It had the charm of a faded nosegay.

A large audience welcomed Siegfried Wagner both for his own and his father's sake. Few indeed are those who have shaken hands with a great composer, one left the hall with the pleasant if absurd illusion of having taken part in musical history.

Another interesting concert was that given by the London Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Sir Thomas Beecham. Only three works were played: Mozart's Symphony No. 34 in C major; "Sea Drift" for baritone solo, chorus and orchestra by Delius; and Berlioz's "Te Deum" for tenor solo, chorus and orchestra.

Some years ago the writer heard an amateur declare that Frederick Delius was easily the greatest of living composers, a statement that surprised him, for he knew the faces of several professional musicians present. Today this opinion would arouse neither smiles nor surprise. In a recent letter to a London newspaper Percy Grainger wrote: "In my judgment Delius is not only an undoubtedly the greatest of all living composers, not only as the greatest British composer of any period, but as one of the five or six transcending creative musical giants of all time—alongside Bach, Handel, Beethoven, Chopin and Wagner. And in leading that the Government should bestow the Order of Merit on a great Englishman." Sir Thomas Beecham himself boldly prophesied that "when the historian of 50 years hence comes to list the great composers of the latter-day music, Delius will be found with a heavier account on the credit side of his artistic balance-sheet than any other living composer."

Most of the opportunities for hearing the work of Delius in England—always a hard step-mother to her composers—have been provided by Sir Thomas. With the aid of the Philharmonic Choir and Mr. Roy Henderson as soloist, he gave us that fine performance of work that breathes "the sea desire and mystery, the echo of the whole sea's speech." The sunset of the great romantic period began with Wagner. In the music of Delius we see its purposes and gold burning themselves out in a very ecstasy of love-lyrics. But to many, of course, the Romantic Arc is now a Noah's Ark.

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Beethoven and Italy

By GUIDO GATTI

Rome, April 20

THE wave of the Beethoven commemorations has swept over Italy, too, although with diminished intensity as compared with other countries. Every town has hastened to organize its own celebration according to the means at its disposal, the large towns coping with the whole cycle of symphonies, concertos and choral compositions, the smaller ones contenting themselves with the chamber music, and, where nothing else could be done, there were always to be found a willing local pianist and speaker ready to sacrifice themselves for the advantage of musical culture.

This does not mean that musical culture has profited much by all these festivals. Those who have profited the most are doubtless the concert artists, who, besides seeing the likelihood of an engagement redoubled, have been spared the trouble of completing a program. This has been the revenge of the virtuosi, those lovers of repertory, sunk deep in routine. In the name of Beethoven and in his honor, glories now diminished have been furnished up anew and certain of his pages have enjoyed another springtime which truly it would have been better to have let lie for ever.

Beethoven's Opera
Naturally not all has been in vain; for instance, without the centenary we should probably have had to wait many years for a new performance of "Fidelio," which was practically unknown to the younger generation (it was given once in German in Milan and in Italian in Rome 30 years ago, with indifferent success). This opera of Beethoven has now been given first at the Regio Theater of Turin, a very fair performance conducted by the Maestro Gino Marinuzzi, and then with greater success at the Scala of Milan, conducted by Arturo Toscanini.

This is not the place to discuss "Fidelio," we will only say that in spite of our interest, and always "Fidelio" Beethoven (and this especially for the Turin performance, in which there was a tendency to give the opera a character too markedly melodramatic in the Italian sense of the word) our public found again those same emotional chords which thrill them when listening to the symphonies, and the success, if not clamorous, was at any rate most sincere. One obstacle which at first seemed insuperable was, on the contrary, most brilliantly overcome: the difficulty, that is, of the spoken parts. In Italy, a singer knows how to sing when he does know—but not how to recite; whether it be the fault of scanty general culture of the lyric artist or of the traditional opera, the fact remains that, as a rule, the best Italian singers are mediocre actors, and still more mediocre reciters. However, the marvel has been seen, both in Turin and Milan, of singers who said their parts with a good accent, in an Italian fairly free from dialectal inflexions and without stammering; a thing so truly wonderful that one can hardly believe it.

A Musical Exhibition
Spring has brought us, too, a musical exhibition, held in Bologna in March and April. Following the example of what was done recently in Milan for painters and sculptors, it was desired to attempt an exhibition of contemporary Italian musical forces, which should be as complete and representative as possible. The undertaking was not too easy, and the organizing committee, the inspiration of which was Maestro Alceo Toni, composer, orchestral conductor and musical critic of the "Popolo d'Italia," had many difficulties of all sorts to overcome. Which of the thousands and thousands of Italian musicians who write musical notes on paper did not consider himself

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Beethoven and Italy

worthy of being called on to exhibit the fruit of his labors?
Not all the difficulties have been overcome and so the exhibition has turned out to be somewhat overcrowded; moreover, the decision of the promoters to accept all tendencies has made the eclecticism assume very doubtful predominance and has led in many places to results lacking in significance for an exhibition of the twentieth century. This is not the place to mention in detail all the compositions of the 55 composers admitted by invitation or competition: in all some 60 works grouped in four orchestral, four choral and four chamber music concerts. We shall confine ourselves to a few general remarks.

No Definite Currents
In the first place the exhibition has not revealed any definite currents, such as to enable us to proceed to a satisfactory classification. As we have repeatedly written, it is always a mistake to speak of "schools" in Italy; there are no heads of schools, as there are no pupils. Composers—and artists in general—are equally averse to being considered as leaders of a tendency or as pupils; we must therefore speak, if at all, of individuality.

As to this, no one has made his appearance whom we did not already know. Undoubtedly the exhibition has been useful in bringing to light a group of young men who are working seriously and conscientiously; and this is a merit of the projectors and organizers which must be recognized. But these young men have not succeeded in affirming themselves with pages of such value as to deserve individual mention; none of them has given us the impression that he feels deeply this new modern Italian style of which one hears so much and of which certain features may undoubtedly now be traced. In short, it seems to us that most of these young men—we are of course speaking of the most promising among them—are still passing through the grammatical stage, in which the words are more interesting than the things they are to express; a transitory stage certainly, but beyond which it would not be prudent to prognosticate.

A Novelty From Malpiero
Little that was new was offered us by the group of musicians who are now between 40 and 50 years old: Respighi, Malpiero, Alfano, Pizzetti, Casella, were represented by compositions which have already been performed elsewhere, with the exception of G. Francesco Malpiero's "Fiori di campo," for piano and orchestra, a finely sonorous composition, rich in effective contrasts. Besides the very young men and those mentioned just above, there appeared at the exhibition concerts of well-known and faded figures of musicians of which nothing bad or nothing good can be said; writers

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of music with no characteristics of its own; full of a scholastic formalism, decked here and there with some bold harmonic pigment, they belong to the story of musical custom rather than to the story of art, and it would have been better not to have granted them this tardy and useless official recognition.

Casella and "Les Noces"
Between one tournée and another in North America, Alfredo Casella has found the time and the manner to acquire a new cultural merit, making known to the public of various towns Stravinsky's cantata "Les Noces" in concert form. As we know, this work by the author of the "Sacre" is based chiefly on the choros, nay, is most important for the way in which the choros are treated and for the highly original and unexpected effects the composer gets from it and from the union with the percussion instruments (the four pianofortes also, from the way in which they are used, may be considered percussive instruments). Casella has found a collaborator in Romeo Bartoli, a chorus master as modest as he is skillful, who has for several years been dedicating his activity to a small choral group in Varese, composed of working men and girls. The "Camerata Varesina del Madrigale" has specialized—as its name indicates—in the singing of madrigals of the classical period. But Bartoli is not one to limit or fossilize himself, and he has these fairly admitted with enthusiasm the offer to collaborate in the performance of a composition of a period so distant from that which he generally conducts, and yet perhaps less distant in more than one respect: a composition of working men and girls. The "Les Noces" preceded by a performance of the Cinquecento "Ambrascato" (the "harmonic comedy" of the Modenese canon Grande Vecchi). There are certainly affinities between Vecchi's work and Stravinsky's; but even if there were none, the idea would have been equally good of coupling together these two works, both so original in conception and both apt to arouse the most eager discussion.

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THE HOME FORUM

Discovering a Little Old Volume

WHAT if it measured only three and a half by six inches, and was less than an inch thick? Its yellowed pages betokened age. The title page showed the date of publication as 1813. The opposite page bore an engraving of the author, I. Watts, D.D. Horne Lyricist he named it. The lengthy preface, comprising nineteen pages, is dated May 14, 1799, however. The volume of my discovery is evidently of a later edition.

The text of the preface disclosed another glad surprise, in that the eminent divine held some of my own cherished views. Often have I exclaimed, Why make poems on unworthy subjects! Here I read: "It has been a long complaint of the virtuous and refined world, that poetry, whose original is divine, should be enslaved to vice and profaneness. . . . How unhappily it is perverted from its most glorious design! How basely has it been driven away from its proper station in the temple of God, and abused to much dishonor! . . . The language in which old Hesiod addresses them (the muses) is this:

Fierian muses, fain'd for heavenly lays,
Descend, and sing the God your
Father's praise.

And he pursues the subject in ten pious lines, which I could not forbear to transcribe, if the aspect and sound of so much Greek were not forbidding to the general reader. The learned doctor proceeds to lament the fact that the subversion of poetic measures to base uses has so perverted the view of some Christians that they condemn verse as "fit only to recommend trifles, and entertain our looser hours." These same mistaken friends, he muses, will submit to the use of divine psalmody, and a hymn or two in church, if the psalm is dryly versed, and the hymns dull of text and tune, and all the time persuade themselves and their children that beautiful poetry is vain and dangerous.

Fortunately, this phase of intolerance and perverted vision as to the value of poetry itself has had its day. True, there are still atrocious committed in verse, and travesties on the most exalted subjects. These

travesties are ignored and cast aside, however, by "the virtuous and refined world," and in no way are the desecrations permitted to rob the modern world of the enjoyment of the artistic and beautiful in poetry. Beyond all doubt, Dr. Watts has contributed an important share to this normalization. During the time when his works were widely read he was, without doubt, a needed reformer, who discovered his mission and fulfilled it. In deploring the irrational, the unnatural, the trifling, the base and the incredible in poetry, he seeks to draw his readers' attention to the attractions of the devotional, the sublime and the beautiful, the entertaining and the pleasing. His very convictions demand poetic expression. Convincingly he exclaims:

Honour demands my song. Forget the ground,
My generous muse, and sit among the stars!
How nobly she maintains
Her character, superior to the flesh!

His honesty on behalf of his own work is charming. Above his poem entitled "True Learning," and in the case of several others, he announces in a sub-heading that it is a part imitation from a French sonnet. Another poem he states to be in imitation of the one hundred and fourth Psalm. "Imitation," in the sense Dr. Watts uses the term, evidently does not mean plagiarism, for one does not "imitate" a Psalm in verse; his modesty apparently would not permit him to claim an original inspiration.

His description of a true monarch contains the following:
He lives above the crowd, nor hears
The noise
Of wars or triumphs, nor regards the shouts
Of popular applause, that empty sound;
Nor feels the flying arrows of reproach,
Or spite, or envy. In himself secure,
Wisdom his tower, and conscience is
His shield,
His peace all inward, and his joys
His own.

One marvels at the versatility of the man, the variety of his themes, and the able handling of them all. He reaches into the depths of his subject, brings up the fundamentals, lays bare true values, and obliges his discerning reader to agree with his pure verdict. Neither sovereignty nor possession has power to swerve him from his straight path for the ideal. About riches he writes:

I am not concerned to know
What tomorrow fate will do;
This enough that I can say
I've possessed myself today;
Riches that the world bestows,
She can take and I can lose.

Warmly he defends friendship. Friends, he thinks, should share with each other tears and joys; their existence should make the sun rise more gloriously, and glid all subsequent days. From his poetic memoirs about his friends it appears that all were noble characters, as may be expected of a man with such lofty ideals. To a prominent merchant in Amsterdam he offers a poem in honor of his wife, who, with friendship's smiles, had led them homeward to higher realms. To a brother minister of the gospel he lends in verse a beloved daughter and states in sweet modesty in an accompanying letter, "But your own meditations can furnish you with many delightful truths." To the sister of an English lord he sends his poetic offering in memory of the latter, and in an accompanying note begs of her, not to let the poem touch her too tenderly; that it is but the outpouring of one who ever remembers the character and virtues of a friend.

Dr. Watts has not been a potent influence in general literature for over a century. His activity lies far back in years, and today receives little notice. But this was the man who gave to the Christian church a few of its greatest hymns, notably that one—

"O God, our help in ages past,"—which is imperishably embedded in the devout consciousness of English speaking people everywhere.

E. M. C.

The Kitchen Clock
(Washington's Headquarters,
Morristown)

In an old New Jersey town
Stands a mansion on a hill,
Steeped in legend and renown—
In the kitchen, ticking still,
Is a timepiece, old and tall,
Sturdy yet, as in its prime,
Standing there beside the wall
As in Washington's own time.

Tick-tick, tick-tick,
Goes the ancient kitchen clock,
Voice so measured, saying slow:
"Far away—long ago."

Here paced sentries to and fro
In the wintry dark and wet,
While, before the fire's glow,
Planned great George and Lafayette;
As I look, I seem to see
In the candle-lighted room
Martha setting things for tea—
Bustling in and out the room!

Tick-tick, tick-tick,
Sounds the sleepy kitchen clock,
In the silence ticking slow
"Far away—long ago."

Many years have passed, ah me!
Time its changes here has wrought—
Still the mansion seems to be
With the Father's presence fraught;
Somewhere one can feel him by,
When the dusk is growing thick,
Listening—as you and I—
To the old clock's gentle tick.

Tick-tick, tick-tick,
Ticks the grave old kitchen clock—
Constant, steady, solemn, slow—
"Far away—long ago."
—ARTHUR B. PRICE, in "Moments of Being."

November winds sweep across it now, and whistle through its bare trellises and among its empty tables and benches, but the panorama which the world below reveals is as alluring in November as in June. For it is the panorama of Peking, the city that is the epitome of everything changeable, the tranquil and yet the ever uncertain; the city of many moods, the exotic, the fascinating, the transcendentally wonderful.

From a point just outside the Legation Quarter we look down upon, there to the west, that little bit of Europe snugly ensconced within its protecting walls. There are its diplomatic dwellings, its shops, its banks and offices, its churches, its gardens, its tree-lined streets. It is, like no other foreign quarter in any of the cities of the East, an inclosed bit of Europe set down here in the middle of the most exotic city in the world. It contains everything that makes up a city. It even has a large and comfortable hotel within its walls, a cathedral and a world-famous club.

Turn to the east—and it is a turn eastward in every sense. For there before you is revealed the very heart and essence of China and of Chinese life. Before you is Peking, the city that is the epitome of everything changeable, the tranquil and yet the ever uncertain; the city of many moods, the exotic, the fascinating, the transcendentally wonderful.

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Turn again, and beneath you, gleaming as gold in the last rays of the sinking sun, are the yellow-tiled roofs of the Forbidden City. Here is the mystery-shrouded, beauty-wrapped, glamour-invested place of red and blue and purple and gold into which our fathers might never penetrate, but where we of today may wander at will. Its veil of mystery has been torn away, perhaps a little ruthlessly, that the world might gaze upon the climatic achievement of an art-loving people. But its investment of beauty is still intact, though time is tarnishing its brilliance. Its treasures of unreckoned worth have not been ravished, and the serene loveliness of its architecture is unaltered. The marble of the "Emperor's Bridge" is a little scarred, and tufts of grass are pushing through the blue and yellow tiles of Throne Hall. But the Forbidden City of Peking is still worth crossing the world to see.

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foot travelers, the thousands of rickshaws, the sedan chairs and the ancient, blue-canopied wagons. All that is of a Chinese city is there before you, but there is much more that is of only one Chinese city, of only one city in all the world, East or West, North or South—of Peking.

Turn again, and beneath you, gleaming as gold in the last rays of the sinking sun, are the yellow-tiled roofs of the Forbidden City. Here is the mystery-shrouded, beauty-wrapped, glamour-invested place of red and blue and purple and gold into which our fathers might never penetrate, but where we of today may wander at will. Its veil of mystery has been torn away, perhaps a little ruthlessly, that the world might gaze upon the climatic achievement of an art-loving people. But its investment of beauty is still intact, though time is tarnishing its brilliance. Its treasures of unreckoned worth have not been ravished, and the serene loveliness of its architecture is unaltered. The marble of the "Emperor's Bridge" is a little scarred, and tufts of grass are pushing through the blue and yellow tiles of Throne Hall. But the Forbidden City of Peking is still worth crossing the world to see.

And, finally, ere the gathering shadows inclose it, see there at the south a structure of superb rotundity, rising sheer from the vast level plain, far outside the Tatar wall. The blue-purple tiles of its three graceful roofs commence now to blend with the evening, but its perfect outline is still silhouetted against the gold of the western sky. Blue and gold, nature's fairest color-blend! Right well does it befit the Temple of Heaven, Peking's loveliest place of artistic craftsmanship, the Temple of Heaven which rivals the Taj Mahal, Milan Cathedral and Giotto's Tower as a supreme work of human hands. It is the climax of all that we may see from our high vantage point, the very spirit of Peking.

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SECURITIES REACH NEW TOP PRICES

Investment Rails and Public Utilities Lead Market to Higher Level

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, May 7.—Speculative operations for the rise were resumed in today's brief session of the stock market under the leadership of the investment rails and public utilities.

The sharp increase in brokers' loans last month was disregarded on the theory that it would have no influence on money rates, which, it is generally believed, will remain easy until the crop moving season.

Buying of the rails was stimulated by talk of new combinations and by the reported plans of the Van Sweringen to form a new holding company to purchase the Chesapeake & Ohio, holdings of the Nickel Plate and the VanEs Company.

Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio and Union Pacific all reached new 1927 highs.

The demand for the public utilities was stimulated by merger and recapitalization rumors. Laclede Gas soared more than 14 points to a new peak. Dodge Brothers preferred and Foundation Company, which were heavy earlier in the week, rallied briskly.

Selling cropped out, however, in United States Rubber, Mack Trucks and International Combustion, and offerings were fairly well absorbed.

The closing was strong. Total sales approximately 1,000,000 shares.

An overnight jump of 5 1/2 points in Italian lira featured the steady foreign exchange market opening.

Demand for sterling ruled around \$4.55, and French francs above 2.91 cents.

Dulness was general in the bond market today, although prices continued to hold firm in most groups.

Interest centered on the announcement of the Treasury Department next week of its new financing plans, and traders continued to mark time.

Brooklyn Union Gas 5 1/2 was in brisk demand, moving up 2 points coincident with a sharp rise in the stock. Erie D was again among the favorites. Andes Copper 7 1/2 and U. S. Steel 5 1/2 scored fractional gains, and American Smelting accompanied the stock upward.

Foreign bonds were quiet, buying of Nord Railway 6 1/2 being the only movement of special note. Liberty and Treasury issues were irregular.

IRREGULAR PRICE CHANGES IN WHEAT

CHICAGO, May 7 (AP).—Influenced by an unexpected sharp drop in Liverpool quotations, wheat underwent a pronounced early setback here today. Most of the loss, however, was soon regained, new coming of storms northwest and of unfavorable crop developments in Oklahoma.

Starting at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 down, wheat later rallied to within half a cent of yesterday's finish. Corn and oats reflected the changes in wheat, corn opening 1/2 to 1 1/4 lower and subsequently recovering nearly in full. Provisions were irregular.

Opening prices today were: Wheat—May 1927 to 7 1/2; July 1927 to 7 3/4; Sept. 1927 to 7 1/2; Oct. 1927 to 7 1/4; Nov. 1927 to 7 1/4; Dec. 1927 to 7 1/4; Jan. 1928 to 7 1/4; Feb. 1928 to 7 1/4; Mar. 1928 to 7 1/4; Apr. 1928 to 7 1/4; May 1928 to 7 1/4; Jun. 1928 to 7 1/4; Jul. 1928 to 7 1/4; Aug. 1928 to 7 1/4; Sep. 1928 to 7 1/4; Oct. 1928 to 7 1/4; Nov. 1928 to 7 1/4; Dec. 1928 to 7 1/4; Jan. 1929 to 7 1/4; Feb. 1929 to 7 1/4; Mar. 1929 to 7 1/4; Apr. 1929 to 7 1/4; May 1929 to 7 1/4; Jun. 1929 to 7 1/4; Jul. 1929 to 7 1/4; Aug. 1929 to 7 1/4; Sep. 1929 to 7 1/4; Oct. 1929 to 7 1/4; Nov. 1929 to 7 1/4; Dec. 1929 to 7 1/4; Jan. 1930 to 7 1/4; Feb. 1930 to 7 1/4; Mar. 1930 to 7 1/4; Apr. 1930 to 7 1/4; May 1930 to 7 1/4; Jun. 1930 to 7 1/4; Jul. 1930 to 7 1/4; Aug. 1930 to 7 1/4; Sep. 1930 to 7 1/4; Oct. 1930 to 7 1/4; Nov. 1930 to 7 1/4; Dec. 1930 to 7 1/4; Jan. 1931 to 7 1/4; Feb. 1931 to 7 1/4; Mar. 1931 to 7 1/4; Apr. 1931 to 7 1/4; May 1931 to 7 1/4; Jun. 1931 to 7 1/4; Jul. 1931 to 7 1/4; 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Georgia SAVANNAH (Continued) Lilienthal's INCORPORATED WHITAKER AND STATE STREETS HIGH-CLASS MILLINERY REASONABLY PRICED SAVANNAH, GA. The House of Gifts Thomas West & Co. China—Glassware Silver—Housefurnishings Friendly Cafeteria <i>"The House by the Side of the Road"</i> GABEL'S BARGAIN BAZAAR Broughton and East Broad GENERAL MERCHANDISE Specialty in Ready to Wear New Jersey WESTFIELD The House of Reese Where Fashion Centers COWAN-HATMILL LINGERIE Thirty-Three Elm Street, Westfield, N. J. Tel. 2292-W North Carolina ASHEVILLE Otis Green Hardware Co. 11 W. PACK SQUARE 9 and 11 WALNUT STREET We are anxious to serve you with Good Hardware. 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DAILY FEATURES

Press of the World

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THE MONITOR READER

1. What is Canada doing to end "man-made static"? — Radio Page.
2. What effort is there to make housework a profession? — Editorial.
3. What is the newest development in railroad whistles? — World Press.
4. What is the changed attitude of business toward regulation? — Sayings.
5. What new system in student grading is proposed? — Educational Page.
6. What awards have just been made to Boy Scouts? — News.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

What They're Saying

CLARENCE H. HOWARD: "Prosperity should be the normal and stable condition."
HALEY FISKE: "New alliances between Capital and Labor have brought about a new era in American business."
HANFORD MACNIDER: "The fact that the American Legion is leading the fight for universal war service legislation should be conclusive proof that the service-men generation not only wants peace, but intends that we shall have peace."
VICTOR M. CUTTER: "Business men know that from an economic point of view, imperialism is a failure."

A Thought for Today

FORTUNE IS EVER
 accompanying industry.
 —Goldsmith

In the Lighter Vein

OUT FOR THE LAST TIME
 "B-r-r! It's chilly in here. Has the stove gone out?"
 "Yes, it has."
 "Well, why don't you light it?"
 "I can't. It went out—with the installment collector."



"What paper should I look in for rooms at the seaside—two nice airy ones, facing sea, board and lodgings at \$2 a week?"
 "Oh, any London daily—pre-war edition!"

GALLERY DIRECTION
 An amusing theatrical "first-night" story is told by James Agate, English dramatic critic, in his book of essays, "Fantasies and Improbabilities."
 A new farce was going dreadfully on the actors, through sheer discouragement, dropping their voices.

"Louder, please!" came a request from the gallery.
 Obediently the voices were raised, only to become again audible.

"Louder!" the command came, with the same result.
 Then again the gallery spoke: "Louder and—fanner!" —New York Morning Telegraph.

IT HAS
 "What did the Greek invasion put an end to?"
 "Home cooking!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

A Time for International Courtesy

THE controversy which has arisen between the governments of the United States and Great Britain over the vexing question of international debts, and the measure of sacrifice made by Great Britain in paying her indebtedness, is untimely, deplorable, and, we believe, needless. Particularly unfortunate at this moment is the element of discord which is made manifest in the original British note to the American Secretary of State, and in his exceedingly curt response thereto.

Into the diplomatic niceties of the case The Christian Science Monitor has no desire to enter. Presumably the foreign offices of both countries are capable of judging of the matters to which they may properly give attention. Viewing the situation from a detached point of view, we should think that the British Foreign Office might well have ignored the letter written by the Secretary of the Treasury to the president of an American college on the ground that it was a purely local expression of opinion. On the other hand, since the Government of Great Britain was so aggrieved by this expression of opinion as to send a formal note of protest, supported by a full and detailed explanation of the circumstances attendant upon the payment of the British debt, we think that the Secretary of State might have done better than to dismiss the whole affair with a brief response to the British Ambassador to the effect that it was a matter of merely local, not international importance.

The British press is swift to resent the tone of Secretary Kellogg's response. "A Curt Reply" is the headline which expresses the general opinion of the afternoon papers. The British Government, however, it is said, has no criticism to express concerning the form of the Kellogg rejoinder.

There must be general regret that this incident should have come up to vex the harmonious relations existing between the two great English-speaking nations. So far as Great Britain is concerned, her debt to the United States is funded and no suggestion is made that it will not be paid. It is probable that as time passes there may be changes in the nature of the agreements made between the United States and the debtor nations. As the need for such changes arises the situation should be discussed in terms of amity and frankness, and more reasonably we think between the responsible heads of the governments involved rather than in the form of open letters to citizens of either country who may have uttered opinions at variance with the immediate policy of the Government.

However, the diplomatic exchanges between the foreign offices of the two nations will affect but little the relations subsisting between the English and American peoples. There is evident on every hand a better understanding, a growing friendship, an enhanced sense of the identity of ideals and purposes among the English-speaking nations. The interchange of diplomatic notes will not seriously interrupt this development. Rather will it lead thoughtful citizens of each country to consider whether their own official spokesmen are alert to avoid giving offense or arousing needless antagonisms. Of the desire of the two peoples for continued and growing harmony there can be no question. And in the end, though often slowly and reluctantly, the rulers in democratic nations follow the desire of the people.

The Little Entente

THE Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Jugoslavia, which constitute the Little Entente, will soon meet to discuss various questions that might concern them. The treaties recently concluded by Italy with Albania and Hungary will, no doubt, be the chief subject that will engage their attention. Jugoslavia is the one most directly concerned with the Albanian question, Czechoslovakia and Rumania being little affected by it; but in what happens or may happen in Hungary, all three are equally interested. The divergent interests will probably disclose similarly divergent opinions on the way of dealing with the situation.

It has been creditably reported that Mussolini, by recognizing the Rumanian annexation of Bessarabia and granting a loan of 200,000,000 lire to Rumania, has won her good will and driven a wedge among the Little Entente allies. Statements issued simultaneously from Belgrade, Bucharest and Prague have, on the other hand, asserted that the Entente is as strong as ever. The well-informed Paris correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor some days ago stated that in the opinion of many authoritative persons the Little Entente may continue to exist, but will not function.

What decisions will be taken at the meeting of the Entente ministers will not, of course, be made public. Jugoslavia will surely ask that Czechoslovakia and Rumania show an interest and lend her assistance in her quarrel with Italy; but it is doubtful if she will obtain the help she desires and needs. For favors shown to Rumania, Mussolini must have exacted some very substantial equivalent. Besides, last September Italy and Rumania signed a treaty of friendship and cordial co-operation, which makes it quite impossible for Rumania to side positively with Jugoslavia against Italy. Not long ago the Rumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs declared in Parliament that Rumania approves of the Italo-Hungarian treaty as conducive to peace, and he strongly protested against any suspicion of the loyalty of the Italian Nation or Mussolini. What Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia think of it has not been disclosed.

Even if the ministers of the Little Entente, in discussing how to deal with the situation brought about by Italy in the Balkans, should come to an agreement for concerted action, it is difficult to see what they could do to change it. By his treaties with Albania and Hungary, Mussolini has put them before an accomplished fact, and he is not the man to recede easily from his position. The efforts of England and France to bring about a conciliation or compromise be-

tween Rome and Belgrade by urging direct negotiations between the two have unfortunately proved vain.

Will the question be brought before the League at its session next fall? Not likely, for Italy has declared that the question does not come within the competence of the League; and should the latter insist on taking cognizance of it, Italy may threaten to withdraw from the League. England and France, foreseeing what the consequences might be, are averse to have the League or its Council mix in it, and have tried to settle the difficulty by diplomatic negotiations. The question will probably be allowed to rest where it is, trusting to time to relieve the strain; but time may also cause some unforeseen event in Albania or Hungary which may bring the strain to a breaking point. The situation is certainly both delicate and insecure. It disproves the theory that regional alliances are a guaranty of peace. On the contrary, they engender suspicion and distrust when they are prompted not by a sincere desire for friendship and peace, but by the wish to keep one's neighbor in a state of subjection by holding a sword of Damocles over his head.

New England Invites Company

ENTIRELY apart from and unrelated to the organized activities of chambers of commerce, tourist agencies and summer hotel proprietors to encourage travelers to include New England in their itineraries, is the preparation being made by the people of that section for the comfort and pleasure of their summer visitors. Perhaps one not of New England is able to appreciate best that quality of hospitality which is identified as typically "down-eastern." It has its replicas in the South, in the West, and in the middle West, but nowhere else is it of that peculiar quality which has been so many times inadequately described, and which seems a heritage of the New England country itself more especially than of its people.

It may be that the people of that section, realizing that the attractions offered are not inviting to everyone during the winter and early spring, are more than ever willing to offer them for inspection when they are at their prime. That season is just now opening. The broken and rolling forests are arraying themselves in more shades of green than one unfamiliar with their beauties could imagine. Mountain and hill-tops which have been buried for weeks in chattering banks of snow and ice have emerged to reveal new beauties. Rivers and rivulets have shaken off their fetters and broken into babbling but not discordant music. Fields and pastures are donning new dresses and habiliments which seem to have been designed especially for the occasion.

One long accustomed to the broad prairies of the western country is impressed, first of all, by what seems the uniqueness of New England's tiny farms. To the newcomer they do not rank in that category. And yet there are about these busy spots a beauty and a becoming thriftiness which attract and hold the admiration of the stranger. These farms are, in fact, the training schools in which the pioneers who turned the first furrows upon the Illinois and Wisconsin prairies served their apprenticeship. Those hardy pathfinders of an early period in the last century carried with them to their new homes much of the homely culture of New England. The evidences of this are to be found to this day in all parts of the western country. It has been externalized in schools and colleges and in churches, in courts and legislatures, and in the enduring foundations of the civilization of the newer country.

It is the representatives of later generations than that of the pioneers who turn naturally back to New England, some to take part in its continuing progress, and some to enjoy, only for a season, those beauties which seem peculiarly to appeal to them. They are assured of a warm and sincere welcome. They are always appreciative and considerate guests.

Mr. Darrow Dodges

IN THE course of the recent public debate between Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, and Clarence Darrow, the eminent criminal-lawyer of Chicago, an effort was made by Mr. Wheeler to pin his opponent down to some definite policy as a substitute for the national prohibition law, which the eloquent attorney affirmed was "detrimental to the public welfare." The question submitted by Mr. Wheeler was: "What kind of system do you propose for the regulation and control of liquor, instead of prohibition?" In his first rebuttal period Mr. Darrow ignored this vital question, and finally, on being reminded of his failure to answer, replied, "Anything. I will modify this. I would have anything except prohibition. I would have government dispensaries, or license laws, or many other things that I could think of, if I wanted to give the time to it."

It is unfortunate that Mr. Darrow doesn't want to give some time to a problem that none of the assailants of the national prohibition law has been able to solve. The suggestion of governmental "dispensaries," polite term for "saloons," is, as he full well knows, absolutely chimerical. The American people, who after many years' experience of the evils intimately associated with the retail sale of intoxicating liquors voted to outlaw that traffic, are not going to install "Uncle Sam, retail liquor dealer," throughout the land. That proposition was put forward as part of the general wet nullification plan, but met with such a storm of opposition, not only from advocates of total abstinence from liquor, but from quarters not especially favorable to prohibition, that it is nowhere seriously considered. That Mr. Darrow should favor a return to "license laws," which were tried in the United States for more than 100 years and proved a complete failure, only shows his failure to comprehend fully American sentiment toward governmental sanction of the traffic in beverage alcohol.

No doubt Mr. Darrow, if he gave his time to it, could think up many ingenious schemes for restoring the conditions that prevailed in the good old days. But why any form of governmental dispensaries or licenses? If, as he as-

serts, liquor drinking is something beneficial and desirable, why should it be restricted? Why not make the manufacture and sale of liquor free, without tax or license? Is he ready for such a condition?

King Arthur to the Fore Again

PERHAPS the nearest relationship that has heretofore been established between America and good King Arthur of mythical renown was when a certain Connecticut Yankee is reputed to have found himself the center of interest in his court. Now, however, a definite bond has been forged with the donation of \$1000 just sent by the Knights of the Round Table of America to the Caerleon Excavation Committee, to help defray the cost of a further exploration of the Roman amphitheater there, which is the legendary home of the central hero of the Arthurian legend.

It really matters not a great deal whether there was a historic Arthur, a subject which, one reads, has been much debated. Nor is one prepared to take up the cudgels to prove that, within the confines of this monarch's realm, a Connecticut Yankee ever accomplished the wonders over which many young persons and many older ones too have laughed long and loudly. Of more importance is the sentiment expressed by Vivian Mearns of Seattle, the prime mover in America's effort to raise these funds, in a letter to Dr. Mortimer Wheeler, secretary of the London Museum:

When one remembers what a great influence the chivalry and ideals of King Arthur's court had in the early days, what an aid they have been even in this busy commercial age to those who strive for better things, one cannot but feel it is both a privilege and an honor to aid in any way in preserving that priceless spot whence those beautiful and enduring ideals emanated.

Whatever may have been the influence, however, that King Arthur exercised upon the ideals of the world, this move of the Knights of the Round Table of America is welding it into a practical bond of friendship that should grow stronger with the years.

Recording America's Musical Hope

AS MANY composers, so many schools of composition, seems to be the American order of things. Individuality, rather than nationality, is without doubt to be the rule in the movement for original expression, particularly that for orchestral writing, which has got started in the United States. Some works are to be conservative in design and message; others, revolutionary. Further than that, classification will hardly go. Locality may influence the matter a little, but probably more in an economic than in an artistic way. Where musical people can most conveniently live and labor, there they will meditate harmony, counterpoint and sonority; and the outcome will be but slightly affected by geographical circumstances. Style, mood, color and sentiment will proceed more from the persons themselves who put the notes on paper than from the region, state, town or neighborhood where they reside.

Scarcely yet do we hear America singing. Indeed, we perhaps find it more suitably employed. The thing we find America active about, is listening; giving attention especially to those of its composers who are communicating their thoughts instrumentally. What this man says is as good as what that one says; and the more definitely each speaks for himself, the better. As for performers and interpreters, they make a less important figure than they did when America merely gaped at orchestral music as an imported curiosity. America, in fine, is alert for the latest utterances of its symphonists, now that their mastery of the language of wood, brass and string ensemble has been beyond all question proved, and it wants to miss none.

Foot, Loeffler, Chadwick, Strube, Converse, Goldmark, Hadley, Smith, Gilbert, Bloch, Mason, Powell, Sowerby, Varèse, Ruggles, Taylor, Hanson, Whithorne, Jacob, Copland, Ives—no two can be placed together as representatives of a tendency. Every man of them writes in his own way and voices the aspiration of the times from his own standpoint; and while East and West and North and South may here and there be in some sort of temperamental evidence, the message of one composer's score is never repeated or reaffirmed in another's. They are all wanted, and many more besides, to record American hope and purpose.

Random Ramblings

Not so many years ago it was considered big news when a man purchased an automobile. The time seems fast approaching when it will be even bigger news when a man purchases a buggy.

If the British women's franchise bill goes through, 2,000,000 women will be added to the electorate. While it is true they rock the cradle, they can be depended upon not to "rock the boat."

The Eastman Kodak Company is giving its employees a \$3,000,000 bonus. The Wichita (Kan.) Eagle terms it "a snapshot of prosperity," but we add, "Picture just ahead."

While it is true that dollars do not go so far as formerly, they go remarkably far when one considers how tightly most people hold on to them.

Going around in circles may help to make both ends meet, but it is not likely to get you anywhere very much.

Canberra may find the origin of its name disputed, but no one disputes the fact that it has a capital situation.

Strangely enough the ice man makes his profits by selling his assets for others to liquidate.

"The less kick, the more kick" seems to be the slogan of the wet.

True American heraldry: A baseball diamond on an emerald field.

With a friend at home many a boy would not need a friend at court.

What China needs is peace—not to be broken in pieces.

Straight finance never leads to financial straits.

The London Kaleidoscope

I REMEMBER the incident well. The train was sliding into London piercing the outer nimbus of smoke. We had passed the suburbs which are crawling and angling and biting further and further into green England like the claws of some geometrical red lobster. We were slithering among the tented acres of roof and a cockney population of chimneys from which smoke dribbled up to meet an ochreous, fuming London drizzle.

We crossed streets, pale trenches of fog with trams and cars and people tending little by little cityward in them. The thick smell and the feel of London seemed to excite the train. We sprang through slamming stations, hit points and jumped past signal boxes glittering with alarm and then emptied our wheels over a sheen of even metal, a junction as wide as the Thames. Brown day crowded down. The lights in the compartment were lit. We might have been a corridor of iron stars thrown at last to earth.

Then a station much larger than the rest cannoned by. Its platforms were wide, snapping strips of light. An unaccountable apprehension seized me. Was I in the wrong train? Had I passed my station? I was possessed by the fantastic wonder—how the Londoner will laugh at my rural ignorance—that somehow the train had passed through Waterloo; that by some trick of the points, some conspiracy of the signal man, we were eluding the terminus and might even be missing London itself!

I looked in small panic about the compartment. The faces of the accustomed passengers were wagging over their newspapers. In one of them I caught the beginning of a headline, "Mysterious Disappearance of—" I looked from window to window in dismay, sitting on the edge of my seat. London might disappear at any moment. And then it was I heard a snuff, a flat assuring grunt from the man in the opposite corner: "Clapham." I was all right.

That was the only word he said, but the eloquence of it! He was wearing a mechanic's overalls. He looked like an engine driver. He was an oldish, puddingy kind of man with hair as pale as lemon sauce, two solid brown eyes fixed like currants in his head under a faintly curling stream of eyebrow. His mustache hung from his nose like two contemptuous strings of tape. He held his paper down for a moment and considered me with a don't-suppose-you-know-much-about-London disdain. Something scornful, full, uncommunicative, something there was about those eyes. Every move you made betrayed to them your ignorance of his customs, and that more than anything else fills the cockney with an irony and a pity which are devastating. There was in those eyes the knowledge of innumerable bus lines and tube routes, short cuts and alleyways in thousands, the titter of a million taxis, the blare and ridicule of a score of railway termini, the derision of new one-way streets, the authoritative, official amusement of the metropolitan police, and the inert blank weight of the city itself.

My lips moved faintly to thank him, but beneath the sheer load of his great knowledge he dropped with a snuff behind his newspaper. At Waterloo he sank steaming into the Highgate tube, the lift closing upon him like an oven door. I supposed I should never see him again.

But I did see him again in the matter of a few hours. I walked across the river and his disdain seemed to accompany me. When I posed as being genial and knowledgeable he seemed to be there betraying me till I lost all confidence. Though London is a jangling kaleidoscope, and turning it you pass from street to street, from cry to cry, escape a million wheels and see a million faces that your memory disorients (for you will never see them again), yet I could not shake him off.

I carved my way through London's bus-laden air; it was vermillion and trembling with buses, storm-gray and foam-white with solemn buildings. The sententiousness of London! Black taxis rolled slowly out of the side turnings like an eternal game of bowls, one after the other. Barges bubbled up dragging the river after them. Cranes were conducting their earnest dumb show over the wharves, conjuring with the bales and secreting them in the sleeves of the warehouses. At Charing Cross the sun was bewildering the vehicles and dazzling the shop windows.

I walked northward. At Leicester Square dropped pellets of iron rain. In Charing Cross Road the rain had become swift and thick as traffic. The air was impassable. The rain beat up and down like a thousand little electric machines and sparked and crackled in vivid white on the roads. I sheltered in a doorway with another man. This rain was the kind of joke he was tired of, he said.

"Goos through yer." Then looking me up and down from the brim of my hat to the heels of my boots and divining sympathy therein, added: "Makes yer want to be in China, don't it?"

The rain thinned away until nothing remained but the perfume of it and the peace. There was a river of blue in the sky and petals of small cloud floating upside down in it.

Northward again, in Tottenham Court Road there were only furniture shops and Indian students. Near Goodge Street there was a man standing at the street corner putting all the vehemence of his face and his two overcoats into a corner. The brassy yearning of it! He wore a bowler hat, which, as he blew, rose and fell slightly on his forehead like a safety valve.

Near Goodge Street again there was a small public garden, a sooty place where railings and asphalt and iron seats thrived. Someone had etched a few trees, and in those days there was a cold, green smoldering of buds on them. The boughs were lacy drawn, a blot here and there was a sparrow; a white scratch, a sparrow's voice.

Then, too, there was a patch of grass so green that you could not believe it was London grass, but some marvelous emerald pool; and in the grass there was a choir of daffodils, the full-enclosed, double ones that, rising in the mold, sing all the heaviness out of it. A song of daffodils—and London weighs no more than a spot of rain.

It was now nearly the end of the morning, and a blur of orange and lilac light in the gray sky, like the glow of an arc light in a fog, showed the poor sun at his zenith. Alongside the railings of this garden an enormous traction engine drew up. It had a tank at the back of it and was covered with a carnival of wheels and pipes, funnels and tubes, all breathing and spitting. I stared at the creature. It looked like a mechanical cockroach. Bombastically it squatted a fan of steam underneath; exultingly, it heaved from its chest; oil perished from it; it panted, and all its brass teeth and steel pistons shone.

"What is that?" I asked in amazement of a little man who was standing by me. His coat drooped behind him like a rook's tail. He was ragged and insignificant, all that is miserable but pert to look at. He said in the "obliging" cockney voice: "Guilty scooter, guv'nor."

He became more informative. "Does away wiv labor, guv'nor. Hev'rythin' does away wiv labor, guv'nor."

"Everything?" I said with an air. I was beginning to know my ground for the first time.

"Yes," he said.

Pause. Awkward pause.

"Yes," he said, and coming closer whispered with a confidence that turned my head. "But they can't do wivout men, guv! Not wivout men!"

It was a declaration of independence. He stood away. He seemed to become larger. He lifted his chin. He puffed out his chest. He patted it. He was enormous.

"Nao!" he shouted in derisive triumph.

"No!" I shouted too, carried away.

"Not wivout men!" he shouted.

"Not wivout men!" I called out.

We glared. We gazed at each other in mutual admiration. There was a long pause. Then the grandeur of humanity became embarrassing. We did not know what to do with it.

"Nao!" he said, shaking his head weakly.

"N—" I began, feeling a little ridiculous.

And then, sitting at the wheel of the traction engine, I saw a puddling kind of man with hair pale as lemon sauce and under a vague steam of eyebrow, eyes, eyes. . . .

V. S. P.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

MOSCOW'S first "Sunday university" for peasants has just opened in the town of Gorky, in White Russia. The Sunday university is an established institution in the Russian cities and might be compared with university extension courses in America. Its purpose is to give broader education to wage earners who are unable to carry on their studies on week days. The peasant university will offer a two-year course of instruction and will specialize in agricultural subjects.

The rumors which have appeared in the foreign press, and especially in some of the Russian emigre newspapers, to the effect that the Ukraine is developing such a strong nationalist sentiment that it is likely to decree its own official separation from Russia, excited some comment at the recent Ukrainian Soviet Congress. Both Mr. Petrovsky, President of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic, and Mr. Kaganovich, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party, mentioned these rumors, but only to dismiss them as absurd. There is unquestionably a strong current of nationalist feeling in the Ukraine, which finds expression in replacing Russian signs with Ukrainian ones, making Ukrainian more and more the dominant language in schools, courts, books and newspapers and dismissing state employees who cannot or will not learn Ukrainian. But the Communist Party, which recognizes no national or racial frontiers, is dominant in the Ukraine as well as in Russia; and this fact is a pretty effective guaranty that there will be no separation of the two republics.

The renaming of cities in the Soviet Union has gone to such lengths that sometimes it seems as if half the larger towns have lost their old titles. The authorities have been especially zealous in getting rid of names with monarchical associations. Leningrad, of course, has quite recently displaced Petrograd, while the town of Petrovsk, on the shores of the Caspian Sea, has regained its more picturesque original name Makakh-Kali. Ekaterinburg, in the Ural Mountains, is now Sverdlovsk; Ekaterinoslav, in the Ukraine, is Dnepropetrovsk; Alexandrovsk, also in the Ukraine, is now known as Zaporozhe; while Alexandropol, in Armenia, where the American Near East Society is now concentrating its relief work, is now called Leninakan. On the other hand, the dusty town of Ashkabad, on the Persian frontier, which was renamed Poltaratzk, in honor of some revolutionary hero of the Trans-Caspian region, has now had its official name changed back to Ashkabad. The reason given for this alteration was that the native Turcoman population insisted on calling the town Ashkabad; and certainly this original name has a more sonorous and Oriental ring in it.

A geological expedition, headed by Professor Preobrazhensky, has just returned from the Solikamsk region, in northeastern Russia, where extensive new potash deposits have just been discovered. Professor Preobrazhensky declares that the deposits are more than 250 feet in depth and estimates the total available potash reserves of the region at 4,000,000,000 tons.

Two of the latest signs of spring in Moscow are the widespread appearance of chalked squares on the sidewalks, an essential part of a hop-skip-and-jump game that is much in vogue among Russian children, and the breaking of the ice in the Moscow River, with its exhilarating accompaniment of huge blocks of ice coursing rapidly down the swift current of the swollen river. Last year

the Moscow River became a little too exuberant and got beyond its bounds, but in view of the lighter snowfall, no such development is expected this year.

The German state guaranteed bank credits of 300,000,000 marks, which made possible the placing of Russian orders to a value of 315,000,000 marks with German firms, have finally been portioned out among the hungry Russian state industries. The metal industry received the lion's share of the credits, being allowed to place 102,000,000 marks' worth of orders for new machinery and equipment. The oil industry was assigned 39,100,000 marks, and the coal-mining industry 36,700,000 marks, while 35,200,000 was given over for the construction of electrical plants, 11,800,000 marks for the chemical industry and 7,500,000 marks for the electro-technical industry. The leading Soviet business organ, Economic Life, makes the point that as a result of these orders Germany is taking first place in Russia's foreign trade. It argues that Russia is entitled to request long-term credits for its import purchases, because most of these purchases consist of machinery and equipment which can only gradually be turned to productive uses and which no industry could be expected to pay for in full immediately.

The beautiful lyrical operas of Rimsky-Korsakov always constitute an important element in the repertory of the Moscow State Opera House. In view of the destitute condition of the composer's family, the governmental authorities have decided to waive their usual objection to the inheritance of copyright privileges and to grant the descendants of the composer the copyright income from the productions of his works for a limited term of years.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor does not hold itself or its newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Closing of the Neighborhood Playhouse

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: When I learned that the Neighborhood Playhouse is to close at the end of this present season I could think of nothing practical to do about it. For like many others I have been journeying down to it year after year for food of a rare quality. Where was I to go now?

To be sure, there are the Gilbert and Sullivan productions by Winthrop Ames. The Theater Guild will go on doing good work, and so will many others, but what is fine fare for some is poor food for others. And with the closing of the Neighborhood Playhouse I shall go hungry. No where else that I know of can I find the satisfaction that I find, and have found, there for so long.

As widely as audiences may differ in interpretations as to what constitutes the right thing to produce, no one can say that here enters anything that is not pondered, and pondered deeply, measured and weighed for one standard only—beauty.

Cannot we now show in a measure our appreciation for all the Neighborhood Playhouse has meant to us individually and, yes, theatrically, nationally?

I am sure there must be some way in which those who direct the plans can be persuaded to carry on, that we may be assured against a dearth in the theater of the purely aesthetic fare we have come to depend upon.

New York, N. Y.